

War Library Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
THROUGH THE WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

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No. 1

Libraries For Soldiers

Camp libraries will be established in the thirty-two cantonments and National Guard training camps. Special buildings will be erected for this purpose, and the libraries will be open for business when the cantonments and camps are ready.

It is hoped and expected that each of these libraries will be in charge of a trained librarian.

These buildings will house the "central" or "main" library of each camp. There will also be as many as 250 deposit stations or traveling libraries in some of these



ONE OF THE 32 CAMP LIBRARY BUILDINGS

EDWARD L. TILTON, NEW YORK, ARCHITECT

Library service will be furnished also to all other camps, large and small, and to groups of soldiers wherever they are.

This will be done with the cooperation of State and local libraries, and of other organizations interested.

Frame buildings of this sort will be erected at the 32 cantonments and National Guard camps. They will be 40 x 120 feet in size, one-story high, and will have accommodations for eight or ten thousand books, newspapers, and magazines, and living quarters for the staff.

camps. To do this the social and welfare agencies maintained by the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and other similar organizations, the company barracks, the officers' clubs, etc., will be utilized as branches and distributing stations. In other words, in each camp there will be a library headquarters, with books and periodicals for reading-room use, and books for home circulation, and a system of distributing agencies, affording altogether to the soldiers the kind of service that a first-class city public library renders to its constituency.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

War Service Committee

On the adoption by the American Library Association, at its 39th annual conference at Louisville, Ky., July 22, 1917, of the report on war plans presented by the chairman of the preliminary committee, Dr. Herbert Putnam, the following War Service Committee was created and appointed:

J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library, Albany, Chairman, and also Chairman of the Committee on Camp Libraries; Edwin H. Anderson, New York Public Library; Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library, Chairman; Publicity Committee; Gratia Countryman, Minneapolis Public Library, Chairman, Local Agencies

Committee; Electra C. Doren, Dayton, Ohio, Public Library; Matthew S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Chairman, State Agencies Committee; Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library, Chairman, Finance Committee, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The National Board of Historical Service is compiling an annotated list of the most important books on the historical aspects of the war, and especially of America's participation in it. It is expected that this list will be published by the U. S. Government. Watch for notice of it.

THE MILLION DOLLAR CAMPAIGN

A Statement from the Finance Committee

A million dollars will have to be raised to carry on the work of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association.

The organization for the money-raising campaign is being perfected, an office has been established in the central building of the Public Library at Washington, and the Committee has obtained the active cooperation of men who have managed some of the biggest campaigns of this sort ever made. Harold Braddock, a man with a reputation for splendid organizing ability, has been released by the American Red Cross to be our Executive Secretary in charge of the campaign under the supervision of the Finance Committee and a Library War Council to be appointed.

The campaign will be made during the week of September 24, which will be called "Camp Library Week," but the Committee and field workers will be active meantime. Meetings will be held at divisional points, so that libraries will understand the plans before active work begins.

Full information concerning the organization for the work and definite suggestions for each librarian will be furnished later. The success of this movement will depend, of course, upon the patriotic cooperation of librarians and library trustees all over the country.

WHAT THE MONEY IS FOR

A budget has been prepared as carefully as possible by the Finance Committee, showing how the money will be spent. The biggest item is for books and periodicals, which will probably require from one-third to one-half of the entire sum of \$1,000,000. The preparation of these books for use, including the necessary supplies, will be a big item. There will also be considerable expense for miscellaneous equipment, such as traveling library cases, shelves for deposit stations, etc.

The annual maintenance of the libraries will be in the neighborhood of \$150,000, covering such items as personal service (professional and janitorial), transportation, rent, printing, and miscellaneous supplies.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

The Finance Committee has called upon several large library boards and librarians to underwrite considerable sums for use in making the campaign. The responses indicate that the campaign fund is already substantially subscribed.

The A. L. A. members have also responded well to the appeal for subscriptions of \$1.00 per month. But there are nearly 3,000 members and perhaps two or three thousand librarians not members of the A. L. A. who,

until now, have not been invited to subscribe, but who will none the less want to enlist in this great national service by making similar subscriptions.

Are you one of these? If so, send your pledge to the Chairman, Dr. Frank P. Hill, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OUR OFFICIAL AUTHORITY

American Library Association to Serve Under the War Department

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that in undertaking the task of erecting and equipping library buildings and of furnishing library service to all of the cantonments, National Guard camps, and small groups of soldiers throughout the country, the American Library Association will do this work by the authority of and as an agent of the United States Government. The following letter to Dr. Herbert Putnam, chairman of the preliminary committee of the A. L. A. is the warrant of the authority of the Association for the service it has undertaken:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES,
WASHINGTON.

June 28, 1917.

Doctor HERBERT PUTNAM,
Congressional Library,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DOCTOR PUTNAM:

At a meeting of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, held this morning, it was unanimously voted to ask the American Library Association to assume responsibility for providing adequate library facilities in the thirty-two cantonments and National Guard training camps, which are expected to open on or about September first. Because your organization can call to its service the trained abilities of all the librarians of the United States, it seems natural to ask you to administer this problem for the Government. We approach you with more assurance of your attitude perhaps, than we would otherwise be justified in feeling, because of your evident willingness to undertake this task, as expressed in the resolution adopted by your organization in Louisville last week.

Briefly, we have in mind the erection in each camp of a suitably equipped central library which will be under your management and direction. The funds for the erection and equipment of these buildings will have to be provided from private sources, and I trust that your organization will be successful in obtaining ample financial support. The Y. M. C. A. buildings located in the camps will be very glad to act as your distributing agencies if, on account of the size of the camp, it becomes necessary to decentralize your circulation plant. The Commission will undertake the responsibility of seeing that these buildings are heated and lighted, and will find funds, if necessary, to provide for the transportation of books and magazines. It is possible, too, that we may be able to provide for the traveling and living expenses of such of your associates as may be detailed to work in the camps; however, this is a question which will have to be further considered.

The activity of your organization along this line will receive the full support and co-operation of this Commission, and I am authorized to express our sincere appreciation of your willingness to undertake this very important task.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed)

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK.
Chairman.

WHAT CAN I DO TO HELP?

A Program for Immediate Library War Service

No questions were oftener asked at the Louisville meeting of the A. L. A. than "What war service can *my* library render?" "What can *I* do?" This statement aims to answer these questions for the smallest library and the youngest assistant.

1. The A. L. A. has been asked by the War Department to undertake the collection, distribution, and circulation of reading matter in the thirty-two principal army camps. For this purpose it expects to have its own building at each camp. For this work every library in the land is to be a collection center, not only to gather material, but to take the lead in presenting this appeal and in representing this work throughout the country, and especially to correlate and unify at the library all similar efforts. Every library should give the widest publicity to this campaign of book collection, through the press, through slips put in books circulated, through the churches, the movies, and through other agencies cooperating in the same work.

The Subcommittee on Organization has distributed full account of kinds of books wanted and what is to be done with them by each library. Briefly, this is to *secure* all material offered, to *sort* it, to *sell* inappropriate material, using proceeds for shipping charges and other expenses or remitting to the General Committee, and finally to *ship* according to instructions from the Subcommittee on Organization. The committee hopes to have shortly a list of 7,000 titles available for every library on request, to be used in sorting material and in suggesting useful titles to donors.

2. Every librarian should join the "Dollar-a-Month Club" and make an individual money gift for this work. The Finance Committee has already addressed all members of the American Library Association, but such contribution should not be limited to members only. Return or send pledge promptly to Dr. Frank P. Hill, Chairman, Finance Committee, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. This is our work, and every librarian should lend a hand in its support.

3. The library should give as an institution.

4. Volunteers will be needed for two lines of work:

a. Sorting and shipping all material in local libraries and to some extent in regional libraries (probably one in each State). Men or women can be used for this work.

b. Men are needed to volunteer for camp library service. The A. L. A. has undertaken to furnish without charge sufficient personnel for this work during the duration of military training. Some have already volunteered. Many others are necessary. Each librarian can help to enlarge the honor roll.

J. I. WYER, JR.,

Chairman, A. L. A. War Service Committee.

WHAT I WILL DO TO HELP

An Opportunity to Enlist for Service

The A. L. A. needs the assistance not only of every chief librarian, but of every person employed in library work. The War Service Committee requests that each librarian be given an opportunity to read Mr. Wyer's appeal. Please typewrite, mimeograph, or print copies of it, or at least the following pledge, and place copies in the hands of each individual connected with your staff, with a suggestion of definite personal action:

VOLUNTEER RESPONSIBILITY PLEDGE

Every librarian is waiting to help in the Library War Service. This will enable each librarian to pledge his help in some definite part of the work. Please fill it out and send to your State Library Commission or to the War Service Committee for forwarding to the appropriate person. *Please sign and mail this immediately.*

....., 1917.

I expect to be able to render War Library Service as indicated by my answers to the following questions:

Have you collected or will you collect books and recent periodicals from the people of your community?

Will you render service in sorting and shipping them to State or regional library?

Will you give service at State or regional library or elsewhere, in sorting, labeling, classifying, and cataloging the books?

Could you do this for traveling expenses only?

For how long?

If not, what salary would you require from the A. L. A. War Service Committee?

(The next question is for men only, as the War Department rules the women out of camp libraries.)

Could you give personal service in a Camp Library for traveling expenses only?

For how long?

If not, what salary would you expect of the A. L. A. War Service Committee?

Signature

Position

Library

City

If assistant, get librarian's signature of approval here.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR APPEALS FOR BOOKS.

Placards for posting, 11" x 14"

LET YOUR IDLE BOOKS HELP OUR SOLDIERS.
"YOU CAN DO YOUR BIT"By immediately bringing Good Books to
THE PUBLIC LIBRARYTo be forwarded to Army Camps, the Front, and the
Hospitals.To be had of Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y., 10 for
\$1; 25 for \$1.75; 50 for \$3; 1,000 for \$5.MOVIE SLIDES will be furnished at 15 cents each, plus
express by the Minneapolis Public Library.**RED CROSS CO-OPERATION.**Your local chapter may be induced to collect books.
The following book plate indicates the participation of
the Red Cross, the A. L. A., and a local library.

PRESENTED BY THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER
AMERICAN RED CROSS

TO THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONTHROUGH THE WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.**THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN AND NATIONAL
SERVICE HANDBOOK**

The Committee on Public Information has agreed to send the "Official Bulletin" to all of the libraries on the large list just compiled at A. L. A. headquarters—approximately 5,000. Libraries with branches (as defined by the A. L. A. definitions) are also entitled to and should receive one extra copy for each such branch. All copies will, however, be sent to central libraries, rather than direct to branches.

The Committee on Public Information will also shortly send to all of the 5,000 libraries its National Service Handbook, describing official and civilian activities in connection with the war. Librarians are requested to write reviews of the Handbook, and invite public use of it, and secure the publication of such notices in the local press.

Slips for distribution to readers, in pay envelopes, etc.

LET YOUR IDLE BOOKS HELP OUR SOLDIERS.

Our young men are sacrificing their education, business, professional training and home life to serve their country.

They need books and current magazines for study, recreation, and diversion in lonely moments. You can help them by donating books and magazines which will be forwarded to army camps, the front, and the hospitals.

Books on the War, Popular Travel, History, and Biography, as well as Short Stories, Detective Stories, Stories of the Sea and Adventure, are desired. Any readable book of general interest, will appeal to the soldiers, as there are men of varying tastes among them.

"DO YOUR BIT"

by immediately bringing to

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

such books as you wish to donate.

To be had of Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y., 500 for 75 cents; 1,000 for \$1.25; 3,000 for \$3.30; 10,000 for \$10.00.

LIBRARY MAILING LIST

To the A. L. A. War Service Committee:

The A. L. A. office is revising its library addressograph mailing list, and will soon have addressograph plates for approximately 5,000 libraries, instead of 3,500, as at present.

As soon as the addressograph list is ready, by August 1 we hope, the A. L. A. office will be prepared to address envelopes for the War Service Committee, the Government, or any other war service agency. Envelopes sent to the office to be addressed can usually be returned by the second day.

For additional convenience and use outside the A. L. A. office we are printing this mailing list in pamphlet form. The complete list will be sent free to any one requesting it.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE B. UTLEY,
Secretary.

LIST OF CAMP LIBRARY BOOKS.

A list of 7,000 to 8,000 books designed to form the basis of the camp library collections, and as suggestions to donors, is in preparation by a committee composed of Benjamin Adams, New York Public Library; C. H. Brown, F. C. Hicks, F. F. Hopper, and F. B. Spaulding. As soon as ready this list may be had on application at cost. Watch for notice of its publication.

RECOGNITION OF THE A. L. A.
*Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross Assign This Job to
 Libraries.*

Librarians will find in some communities persons who will say that, as they have already contributed to the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., that therefore these organizations ought to provide library facilities to the soldiers, and that there is no need for the American Library Association to enter this field. In answer to such statements, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the A. L. A. is doing this work with the knowledge, approval and desire of the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. They cordially agree that as librarians are experts in this field this job ought to be given over to them instead of being attempted by persons unfamiliar with the subject. The A. L. A. will utilize the resources of these organizations for collecting and disseminating material, but by agreement of all concerned the primary responsibility for seeing that the soldiers are furnished with library resources is upon librarians.

The co-operation that may be expected on the part of the Y. M. C. A. is indicated in Mr. Fosdick's letter, under which the War Service Committee's work is conducted. This is further shown by the fact that following the action of the A. L. A. at Louisville in appointing the committee to take charge of the collection and distribution of books and magazines for soldiers in the war camps, the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. sent a circular letter to all its secretaries in these camps, outlining the work the A. L. A. committee proposed to do and requesting their co-operation with the libraries. During the time that this plan is being put into operation, however, the secretaries are advised to make arrangements with the local and State libraries nearest the camps, whereby books and magazines may be secured for the use of the soldiers. While a certain number of the books so secured may be kept as a circulating library, with some simple charging system, it is considered desirable also to have a collection which may be taken from the building without any formality of such record, tho by placards and in other ways the men taking them should be asked to return them for the sake of the other fellow.

The spirit of co-operation on the part of the Red Cross is indicated by the following letter:

July 21st, 1917.

J. I. Wyer, Jr., Esq., American Library Association, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Wyer: I have your letter of July 19th, which very clearly sets forth the important function which the American Library Association is to play in distributing books and periodicals to the soldiers on this side of the water.

I agree entirely with you that the best way for the Red Cross to co-operate is to request the donors of books to hand them to their local libraries in your care, and they then will reach the camps and be properly distributed through the various organizations which have representatives on the field.

This arrangement seems to me most admirable, and I shall recommend it to the authorities here.

Very truly yours,

HENRY S. THOMPSON,
 Associate Director Red Cross Supply Service.

WAR SERVICE LIBRARY WEEK

A subcommittee of the War Service Committee is planning a week of publicity which will be observed after the Camp Libraries are well started.

The purpose of this week will be to show by national and local publicity what each library can do in helping the people who stay at home to do their war work more effectively.

Do not confuse this War Service Library Week with Camp Library Week. The latter is a money-raising week, as described elsewhere in this bulletin.

The members of the War Service Library Week Committee are:

Carl H. Milam, Chairman, Birmingham, Ala.; Louis J. Bailey, Gary, Ind.; C. H. Compton, Seattle, Wash.; Jesse Cunningham, St. Joseph, Mo.; Lloyd W. Josselyn, Jacksonville, Fla.; Charles E. Rush, Indianapolis, Ind.; Forrest B. Spaulding, New York; Joseph L. Wheeler, Youngstown, O.

This committee works under the direct supervision of Dr. A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis, of the War Service Committee.

WHERE THE BOOKS ARE GOING.

The A. L. A. campaign for books is directed towards obtaining material for the training camps and cantonments in the United States. Do not accept gifts with strings to them. If donors wish their books sent to the hospitals, refer them to the Red Cross; books for the front should be sent to the Y. M. C. A.

The Postmaster General has announced a new plan by which any individual, after reading a magazine, may automatically send it to the soldiers at the front by simply affixing a one cent stamp and handing it to a postal employee, unwrapped and unaddressed. The post-office is sending all undeliverable magazines to the camps on both sides of the water.

The Collegiate Periodical League, Secretary, Miss J. M. Francis, The Wyoming, Washington, D. C., is also working among college women to collect current periodicals within ten days of issue, and plans to turn magazines over to public libraries for prompt forwarding.

WAR BOOK LISTS.

The American Library Association has obtained the co-operation of Gaylord Bros. for the publication of a series of "Emergency War Lists." These book lists have been compiled by librarians and by experts on such subjects as "Tales from the Trenches," "Books on War-Time Thrift," "Why We Are at War," "War Manuals,"

"Canning and Storage of Food Stuffs." These lists sell at 30 cents per hundred or from \$2.30 to \$2.60 per thousand, according to quantity. Send to Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y., for full list of subjects.

LIBRARIES AND THE FOOD CAMPAIGN

The general objects of the Food Information Committee are (1) to help stimulate interest in the National Food Campaign; (2) to aid libraries in selecting and obtaining authoritative publications bearing upon the production, conservation, and preparation of food, especially the publications of State and government agencies; (3) to help in bringing about greater co-operation between public libraries and the National and State organizations engaged in agricultural extension and the National Food Campaign.

The Committee is sending out a special appeal to all libraries, containing suggestions as to ways of co-operating in the work, is preparing selected lists of books and pamphlets on various phases of agricultural production and the conservation and preparation of food, and is endeavoring to interest government and State agencies in increasing the distribution of their publications on these subjects to public libraries.

A library poster of special interest in connection with the use of food in the home is being prepared in co-operation with the Office of the Food Administrator, and some of the lists prepared by the Committee may also be published by this office.

In accordance with a co-operative arrangement with the Committee on Federal Documents, the new U. S. Department of Agriculture publications bearing especially on the food campaign will be included in the list of documents to be issued by that Committee.

The Committee is as follows: Chairman, Miss C. R. Barnett, Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture; George A. Deveneau, Librarian, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana; Miss Cornelia Marvin, Librarian, State Library, Salem, Oregon; Joseph L. Wheeler, Librarian, Public Library, Youngstown, O.

FEDERAL DOCUMENTS

The Committee on Federal Publications of interest to libraries during the present crisis has in preparation a brief list of the more important documents issued by the United States Government which should be in the possession of every public library at the present time. The list will endeavor to state how the publication may be obtained, and whether additional copies are available for distribution to the public. For the present it will include the publications issued by the Department of Agriculture. The work is being concentrated in the office of H. H. B. Meyer, Chairman of the Committee, Chief Bibliographer of the Library of Congress, to whom

all communications should be addressed. It is the intention of the committee to send the list to every public library on the mailing list of the A. L. A.

BOOKS FOR THE CAMPS

What and How to Collect

The Committee on Organization has sent out to libraries a circular asking the immediate collection of books for the training camps. The Committee has asked that the books be sorted and that the worthless ones be discarded, and that the fact that the material is ready for shipment be reported to M. S. Dudgeon, War Service Committee, Madison, Wisconsin, and to your State Library Commission. The letter follows:

Your personal assistance is now sorely needed in the immediate collection of books for training camps.

The American Library Association has been asked by the War Department to assume responsibility for providing adequate library facilities in all cantonments and training camps. In this movement we are co-operating with, and will work through, such agencies as have facilities for distributing books at these camps and cantonments.

In addition to the 32 regular cantonments and National Guard training camps, there are many isolated groups of guards, and several large camps such as Jefferson Barracks and Fort Snelling. Thousands of books are needed at once to meet the requirements of officers and men at all of these points.

1. APPEAL TO YOUR PUBLIC AT ONCE FOR GIFTS OF BOOKS.

Make your appeal as strong as possible. It is as important to our men that they be given intellectual and moral stimulus as to be given physical care. The experience of the men in the trenches, and the service which both our allies and the Germans have rendered through the collection of books, should urge us to most earnest efforts in this direction. Make your appeal widespread and earnest.

2. WHAT KIND OF BOOKS TO CALL FOR.

Make clear that poorly-printed, uninteresting, obviously out-of-date books are not worth shipping to the men. Type should be good and clear and the books in fair condition. Be ready to suggest titles of suitable books to those who wish to give money for new books. This Committee will have ready, August 1, a list of 7,000 such titles, which will also be useful in sorting donated material.

Books of fiction. Good stories will be wanted most, books of adventure, sea stories, detective stories, historical novels, and collections of short stories, especially

humorous ones. Such authors as Kipling, Doyle, McCutcheon, O. Henry, Stockton, Bindloss, Tarkington, Hopkinson Smith, Oppenheim, etc., have been found popular authors with men.

Stirring *poetry* is in request—Service, Kipling, Masefield, Noyes, etc.—as well as good *drama*.

Foreign *language study books*, especially *French grammar* and *ictionaries*, are much needed—possibly more than any other non-fiction books. In one camp nearly one-fifth of the men are studying French. They should have easy readers and stories besides their text books.

Books of *travel* and *history*, especially in the countries at war. Lives of heroes, great men and women, especially of famous contemporaries.

Technical books on aviation, wireless telegraphy, submarines, automobiles, signaling, first aid and hygiene, drawing, and lettering.

Ethical books on patriotism, courage, good citizenship, why America is at war, with direct, simple, non-sectarian devotional books.

Books for the uneducated, good books for boys. All grades of men must be helped by these libraries. Some of the men have not reading habits. Books must be included which are not over their heads. Don't be too fastidious or too "high brow," but help the humblest reader by accepting some titles which would not find a place in your library.

The best of books about the war, especially personal narratives and good pictures.

Fresh, attractive *magazines* are greatly desired—especially magazines of the character of *Century*, *Harper's*, *Everybody's*, *Outlook*, *Literary Digest*, *Popular Mechanics*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Scientific American*, *Saturday Evening Post*. Probably no magazine more than two years old should be included.

In cases of doubt take everything offered. Unsuitable matter may be sold and proceeds sent to Finance Committee, or used for necessary local expenses.

3. HOW TO MAKE THE APPEAL.

The widest publicity must be given to this appeal.

Use the newspapers: Make a personal call upon the management of every newspaper, explain the matter, get his sympathy, and ask for two things: First, that your statement be printed prominently as a news item upon the front page; and, secondly, that the editor make editorial comment, calling attention to the great need for books. We enclose herewith on separate sheets a statement and an editorial, which are of course the merest suggestions. If you deal with more than one newspaper, make copies of these and deliver a copy of each to each newspaper.

Use posters: Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, New York,

have prepared posters which make an appeal for gifts of books from the public. Send for a number of these or make posters of your own, and place them in prominent store windows or other public places.

Use slips: Slips to be put into every book that is circulated over the loan desk asking for gifts of books from the library's patrons can also be obtained of Gaylord Brothers.

Use movies: Lantern slides announcing the need of gifts of books to be used in motion-picture theaters will be furnished at 15c. each by the Minneapolis Public Library.

Churches: We suggest that you call upon the clergymen of the city and ask each of them to make a definite appeal to his congregation to respond heartily and at once to this need for books. Get permission to place announcement on church calendars and programs. The Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Red Cross, Y. M. H. A., and other religious or philosophical, fraternal, or labor organizations should be enlisted.

Automobiles may be solicited to use in collecting material from those who cannot send it to the library.

4. SORTING AND ARRANGING BOOKS.

Books that are worthless or in bad repair should be culled out. The books should be roughly classified, and a statement prepared showing how many volumes of each of the classes indicated on the enclosed card have been collected. No pockets, nor stamps, nor other preparation is necessary. If the donor cares to write his name, this will add a personal element to the gift. Magazines should be sorted by title and year, and tied together.

5. REPORT, BUT HOLD ALL BOOKS UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS FOR SHIPMENT ARE RECEIVED.

Having received and sorted the books, report in duplicate, sending one copy to *M. S. Dudgeon, War Service Committee, Madison, Wisconsin*, and the other copy to your State Library Commission. Do this as soon as possible, not later than August 20, giving the number of books and magazines collected and ready to ship. Do not now ship any of the material, but hold it for further directions.

6. PACKING CASES.

After you know how much material you will be able to ship, secure from merchants or elsewhere boxes or packing cases in which the material can later be shipped. Do not get boxes too large for convenient handling. Boxes 18" x 20" x 20" will hold approximately 100 bound volumes, and will weigh about 100 pounds. No single box ought to weigh over 200 pounds.

7. OTHER APPEALS.

If other organizations in your State, and especially in your locality, have already sent out an appeal for books, cooperation should be the watchword, and you should make every effort to work with such organizations. Explain that the A. L. A. is doing a *national* work. Try and associate local efforts with it. The library should be the local leader and central station for this work. If need arises, correspond freely with your State commission and with this committee relative to conflicting appeals. Absolutely every suitable book obtainable will be needed. In some States all the books collected will be used in the State, while in others they will be shipped to the camps which need them most.

STATE AGENCIES.

Persons to be Notified When Books Are Ready for Forwarding.

The Committee on Organization (Miss Countryman and Mr. Dudgeon) has furnished the following list of State Agencies who should be notified when you have the material ready for shipment.

Alabama, Thomas M. Owen, Division of Library Extension, Montgomery.
 Arkansas, Gov. Charles H. Brough, State Univ., Fayetteville.
 Arizona, Estelle Lutrell, Univ. of Ariz. Lib., Tucson.
 California, M. J. Ferguson, State Library, Sacramento.
 Colorado, Charlotte A. Baker, Sec. State Lib. Comm., Fort Collins.
 Connecticut, Caroline M. Hewins, Sec. Free Lib. Committee, Hartford.
 Delaware, Thomas W. Wilson, Sec. Free Lib. Comm., Dover.
 Florida, Lloyd W. Josselyn, Public Library, Jacksonville.
 Georgia, Susie Lee Crumley, Carnegie Lib., Atlanta.
 Idaho, Margaret Roberts, Sec. State Lib. Comm., Boise.
 Illinois, Anna May Price, Sec. Lib. Extension Comm., Springfield.
 Indiana, Henry N. Sanborn, Sec. Pub. Lib. Comm., Indianapolis.
 Iowa, Julia A. Robinson, Sec. Library Comm., Des Moines.
 Kansas, Mrs. Adrian Greene, Sec. Trav. Lib's Comm., Topeka.
 Kentucky, Fannie C. Rawson, Sec. Lib. Comm., Frankfort.
 Louisiana, Henry M. Gill, Public Library, New Orleans.
 Maine, Henry E. Dunnack, State Library, Augusta.
 Maryland, B. C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Lib., Baltimore.
 Massachusetts, C. F. Belden, State Lib., Boston.
 Michigan, Mrs. M. C. Spencer, State Library, Lansing.
 Minnesota, Clara F. Baldwin, Sec. Pub. Lib. Comm., St. Paul.
 Missouri, Elizabeth B. Wales, Sec. Lib. Comm., Jefferson City.
 Mississippi, Whitman Davis, Agric. Coll. Lib., Agric. Coll.
 Montana, M. Gertrude Buckhous, Univ. Mont. Lib., Missoula.
 Nebraska, Charlotte Templeton, Sec. Pub. Lib. Comm., Lincoln.
 New Hampshire, A. H. Chase, State Library, Concord.
 New Jersey, Sarah B. Askew, Pub. Lib. Comm., Trenton.
 New Mexico, Myrtle M. Cole, Pub. Lib., Raton.
 New York, W. R. Watson, State Library, Albany.

Nevada, Joseph D. Layman, Univ. of Nev. Lib., Reno.
 North Carolina, Minnie W. Leatherman, Sec. Lib. Comm., Raleigh.
 North Dakota, Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, Sec. State Lib. Comm., Bismarck.
 Ohio, C. B. Galbreath, State Library, Columbus.
 Oklahoma, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Lib'n, High Sch., Chickasha.
 Oregon, Cornelia Marvin, State Librarian, Salem.
 Pennsylvania, H. P. Bliss, Asst. Sec. Free Lib. Comm., Harrisburg.
 Rhode Island, Walter E. Ranger, State House, Providence.
 South Dakota, Lois A. Spencer, Free Lib. Comm., Pierre.
 South Carolina, Robert M. Kennedy, Univ. Lib., Columbia.
 Tennessee, Mrs. Pearl W. Kelley, State Capitol, Nashville.
 Texas, C. Klaerner, State Library, Austin.
 Utah, Mary E. Downey, Lib. Sec., Salt Lake City.
 Vermont, Rebecca W. Wright, Free Lib. Comm., Montpelier.
 Washington, ~~J. M. Hitt, Sec. State Lib. Comm.~~ Olympia.
 Virginia, H. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian, Richmond.
 Wisconsin, M. S. Dudgeon, State Capitol, Madison.
 Wyoming, Francis Davis, State Library, Cheyenne.

A BULLETIN INSTEAD OF A MANUAL

The War Service Committee appointed a committee to publish a Library War Manual: George F. Bowerman, chairman, and Lieut. Donald B. Gilchrist, U. S. R. It seems now that the WAR LIBRARY BULLETIN, of which this is the first number, offering the opportunity for the frequent publication of matters of current interest, is likely to meet needs better than a more deliberate and elaborate publication such as the term a Library War Manual would suggest. Until it appears that something else is required this bulletin will be the usual medium for announcements by the War Service Committee.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

See also—

This bulletin cannot expect to take the place of the regular library periodicals and other recognized sources of information.

Librarians should by all means know the following:

U. S. Library of Congress. The United States at war: organization and literature. Compiled under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer.

Library Journal, July and August, 1917, especially "Our Libraries and the War"—the report of the preliminary war service committee; "What to Send to Camp Libraries," by Electra C. Doren; and "Books in Camp, Trench, and Hospitals," by T. W. Koch.

Public Libraries, July, 1917: "Books for Russian prisoners in Germany," by C. T. H. Wright.

The various State Library Commissions are also utilizing their own bulletins for war library service information.

War Library Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
THROUGH THE WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

Address: Public Library, Washington, D. C.

Application made for entry as second-class mail matter
at Post-Office, Washington, D. C.

VOLUME 1

SEPTEMBER, 1917

No. 2

Librarians Throughout America Enthusiastic

Nation-wide Response to Call for Leadership and Service.

With an enthusiasm seldom seen at any meeting of this character, members of the American Library Association from twenty states met at a national conference in Washington on Tuesday, August 14. Those present were members of the War Service and War Finance Committees, and of the Executive Board, together with librarians and trustees pledged to leadership in the War Fund Campaign.

The conference was called for the purpose of furthering plans whereby the American Library Association may meet the responsibility placed upon it by the War Department through the Commission on Training Camp Activities. This responsibility consists in co-ordinating the activities of all organizations engaged in furnishing books for soldiers and sailors in cantonments and encampments.

It was seen several weeks ago by the War Finance Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Frank P. Hill, that \$1,000,000 will be required to finance the work of coordination, to establish and operate libraries in the cantonments and larger encampments, and to provide branch libraries for all other places where soldiers and sailors will be assembled. At the conference plans for raising this fund and for carrying out the work were outlined in detail, and the entire plan was officially approved and heartily endorsed by the Executive Board, by the General Committee, and by the conference.

President Wilson Emphasizes Importance.

The importance attached to the present undertaking by President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker was emphasized by Raymond B. Fosdick,

A TELEGRAM.

British experience affords convincing proof of the vital need for books and periodicals for soldiers and sailors. United States ought to have unified, well organized plan carried out on a large scale. The American Library Association is the appropriate agency to be entrusted with the task.

GEORGE E. VINCENT,
President Rockefeller Foundation.

Master Minds Members of Library War Council

**Noted Citizens Accept Appointments
Made by Secretary of War.**

One of the most important steps in the formation of the organization in charge of the million-dollar War Fund was the appointment by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker of ten nationally known men and women to constitute a Library War Council.

Commenting on this appointment, Secretary Baker wrote to Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

August 23, 1917.

I understand that the American Library Association has generously assumed the responsibility, under the direction of your Commission, for providing reading material in our training camps, and that the plans which they have formulated to carry out this design are most comprehensive.

It is my understanding that the Library War Council will assist in connection with the Campaign to provide the libraries and books, and I trust that this activity, which will mean so much for the men, will meet with every success.

Cordially yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Telegrams containing inspiring messages were received from each of the members appointed to the War Council indicating their enthusiastic acceptance

Organization Perfected For Great Campaign

**Able Members of Two Professions
Giving United Strength in
Significant Movement.**

Plans for the million dollar War Fund Campaign have been completed. As one member of the Library War Council stated when the plan was placed before him, "This is the most perfect campaign organization with which I have ever been connected. The success of our undertaking is assured."

On one hand there are the leading members of the library profession. On the other hand there is a group of the most expert members of the organization profession. With the united strength of these two forces, the confidence of success expressed by the member of the War Council quoted above is manifest everywhere that librarians gather.

Librarians are in charge as Division Directors of each of the eleven divisions into which the entire country has been divided. Under these Division Directors there will be State Directors, who in turn will be responsible for the work in all the communities within their State. Each Division Director will be assisted by a Field Director sent out from the national headquarters at Washington. At Washington there is an executive director and staff.

The national headquarters staff is working directly under the War Finance Committee, which in turn operates as a part of the War Service Committee. The latter has the counsel and

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The project is a noble one, and the members of your committee deserve the gratitude of the whole American people for what you are doing.

LEWIS J. O'HERN, C. S. P.,
Official Representative of Ameri-
can Hierarchy, Catholic Army
and Navy Chaplain Bureau.

Why \$1,000,000 For Library War Fund?

War Department's Plans Answer Important Question—"Will \$1,000,000 Be Enough?" Asks Eminent Librarian.

Thousands of American troops are being made ready to go to France. In a few weeks our new army will be quartered in thirty-two cantonments and numerous training camps. Hundreds of thousands of vigorous, active, earnest Americans have been suddenly snatched from a life of civil liberty, and as suddenly plunged into a new life of military restraint without any of the pleasures or diversions of their former surroundings.

The cantonments and training camps are to a great extent isolated, and in nearly every instance they are far removed from the home states of the troops to be assembled. The Government will see that nothing is lacking in equipment and material to make the new soldiers efficient fighting men. But all of their time will not be required for training and drill. Some provision must be made for their hours of leisure.

In establishing these cantonments and training camps, the War Department has taken careful precaution to remove every dangerous influence common to military camps of the past. But this is not enough. The War Department recognized the danger which would arise from suddenly denying these young men practically every pleasure that had entered into their civil lives, and thus leaving them with nothing to fill in their leisure hours. Therefore, the United States Government asks those who stay at home to help make the life of these boys a little brighter by supplying the means to furnish them good books for their dull and lonesome periods.

According to the plans of the War Department, each camp or cantonment is to be a real city, the average population being 40,000 to 50,000 men. Provision has been made for post-offices, churches, office buildings, and even banks. Only libraries are needed, and these the relatives and other friends of the soldiers are asked to provide.

Every Soldier and Sailor to Have Books.

The field to be covered by the libraries embraces the widest range, includ-

ing service for recruits, for men in training, for men being mobilized, for men in garrisons, for men in their rest periods while on the march, and even for the men at the front. The libraries will serve the crippled and maimed men returned from service, wounded soldiers, interned groups and prisoners of war, men awaiting the muster-out, sailors on shipboard, and sailors at the various naval stations. Not a man in any branch of Uncle Sam's war service must be neglected.

A careful survey of the entire field has determined that one dollar is the amount necessary for the purchase, maintenance and circulation of one book. One dollar, it is figured, will furnish a book, keep it in circulation until it is worn out, replace it when retired for physical disability, and all the time pay a share of the expense of properly housing and caring for these libraries in the various camps. One dollar apiece from the stay-at-homes will give to those who are fighting our battles a mite of the pleasure they crave, relieve the pangs of homesickness and lonesomeness, keep them in touch with the life they have vacated, and bring to them inspiration and encouragement.

Will \$1,000,000 Be Enough?

A million dollars will provide for this great work—less than a dollar for each soldier and sailor in the service. This money will be expended for books, equipment and service as follows:

Books: There must be provided at once 350,000 books to start work in the largest cantonments. This initial collection will be supplemented and enlarged as fast as the books can be handled. Collections must be sent to camps, hospitals, and wherever else soldiers and sailors are stationed. Funds must be available to permit duplication and replacement necessary to keep each library at a high state of efficiency. Librarians know what it will mean to supply books to one million eager readers scattered throughout the United States and France.

Equipment: Each of these libraries must be equipped with tables, chairs, and book-eases in order that the reading-rooms for the soldiers may be comfortable and attractive.

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Editors Endorse Plans For Soldiers' Libraries

Editorial in Poughkeepsie *Eagle-News*

Among the heap of literature that comes every day to the office of the *Eagle-News* in behalf of various projects or causes, a circular letter headed "War Service Committee, American Library Association," attracted the attention of the writer. What has the Library Association to do with war? was the first thought on looking at it. But it appears that the American Library Association has been asked by the Commission on Training Camp Activities to furnish library facilities to the National Army Cantonments and to the National Guard training camps. It is a good plan. The letter of Mr. Harold Braddock, the director, says that "the libraries so far established are proving of incalculable value as an antidote for drinking, gambling and dissipation of all kinds, practically 75% of the men preferring a book to a pack of cards, a bottle of rum, or a set of dice."

If 75% of the soldiers prefer a book to any of these things—even one of those detective stories that President Wilson is said to regale himself with when off duty—we ought to furnish the books. The Library Association wants to raise a fund of \$1,000,000 for libraries for the soldiers, and asks each city to contribute "an amount equivalent to 5% of its population." According to that plan, Poughkeepsie would contribute \$1,500. We should think that amount might be raised here by the right sort of work.

Editorial by Richard Hooker, Editor of Springfield *Republican*

The task of providing libraries for soldiers in the cantonments and training camps is to be undertaken by the American Library Association. It is hoped to make a thorough canvass of the country for money, as it is estimated that \$1,000,000 will be needed for the camp library fund. As every section of the country will furnish troops, every section will be invited to assist in providing reading matter for the troops. It is believed that the camp libraries will not only provide recreation for the soldiers, but will go a long way toward

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The question for each one to answer is not what he would do if he had the talents of wealth, time, personality, or education, but what he will do with what talents he has.

"Good Reading Helps Make 'Big Battalions'"

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Noted Author and Recent Ambassador to The Netherlands, Says Soldiers Need Books.

"One thing this war has certainly taught the world," writes Henry Van Dyke, "is that victory does not depend solely upon 'big battalions,' but upon large and strong and brave hearts and minds in the battalions. The morale of the army is the hidden force which uses the weapons of war to the best advantage, and nothing is more important in keeping up this morale than a *supply of really good reading* for the men in their hours of enforced inactivity, whether they are in the campaign preparing for the battle, or in the trench waiting to renew the battle again, or in the hospital wounded, and trying to regain strength of body and mind to go back to the battle for which they have enlisted. Human fellowship, good books, and music are three of the best medicines and tonics in the world."

The man, who, expending his energies wholly on private matters, refuses to take part in public affairs, pluming himself on his wisdom in making his own business, is blind to the fact that his own business is made possible only by the prosperity of all.—*Herbert Spencer*.

National Library for the Blind Cooperating.

The National Library for the Blind, Washington, D. C., has offered its services for teaching blinded soldiers to read and write embossed type for the blind.

This Library will furnish, free of charge, supplies of English Braille alphabets with punctuation marks, numerals, contractions, primers, instruction books, and a wide selection of literature, including biography, history, poetry, travel, and fiction copied from books and magazines. It will also furnish playing cards, dominoes, checkers, and other games marked in Braille.

The officers, the director, and the staff of the National Library for the Blind are heartily in sympathy with and wish to cooperate in every way with the War Service Committee of the American Library Association. The President of the Library is Mrs. Thomas Pryor Gore, and the Director is Miss Etta Josselyn Giffin.

The National Emergency Food Garden Commission, 1410 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C., will supply free of charge to any library in the United States for distribution, its manuals on home canning and home drying of vegetables and fruits.

How The Million-Dollar Fund Will Be Raised

History-Making Plans For Coordination

Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and Y. M. H. A. Working with Library Association in National System for U. S. Service.

While the solicitation of books and magazines by the libraries, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Hebrew Associations, and other organizations has been prosecuted with vigor, it must be frankly admitted that this method has not brought the amount nor always the quality of books required.

Experience has shown that the collection of books in this way results in an undue proportion of books which have outlived their usefulness. We cannot depend upon contributions of books from the private libraries of our people.

The soldier in camp needs fresh, entertaining and attractive books even more than those who stay at home. Good books are one of the few comforts of home which we can send to him. Therefore, they must be carefully selected to appeal to every mind. They must include books which are amusing and entertaining, books which are instructive and educational, and books which will give help and comfort. We must take as much care to provide our soldiers with the right sort of books as with the right sort of food.

Gigantic Coordination Program.

And so a gigantic coordination program has been worked out. The collection of books will continue; but this will be only as a supplement to the more important work of providing new books and libraries for the cantonments and other assembling places for soldiers and sailors.

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Bad will be the day for every man when he becomes absolutely contented with the life that he is living, with the deeds that he is doing; when there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul some great desire to do something larger, which he knows that he was meant and made to do.—*Phillips Brooks*.

Thorough Plans Made for Local War Councils and Campaign Directors, with Comprehensive Campaigns.

This million dollar war fund will be raised, not through large subscriptions on the part of a few people, but by every man and woman in every community in the United States doing his or her part under the leadership of the local libraries. A goal of \$1,000,000 manifestly is easy of achievement when each city subscribes an amount equivalent to 5% of its population. Thus, in a city of 10,000 population \$500 would be raised for the Library War Service Fund, a simple task under the leadership of the librarian and trustees.

The trustees of the local library, with ten other prominent men and women, will be appointed by the president of the trustees to serve as a local War Council. This War Council will direct the campaign in the city or town, appoint such officers as may be necessary, and be accountable to the Library War Finance Committee at Washington for all funds collected.

In each community the librarian of the public library will act as local campaign director.

There will be prepared at once by the local campaign director a complete list of prospective contributors and workers who will be ready to assist in the campaign. From this list the president of the local War Council will appoint ten key men and women. Each of this group of ten will act as chairman of a conference of ten other men and women, to be held at their respective homes or other convenient places on Thursday, September 20. Each one in attendance at these conferences will contribute one dollar or more for the Soldiers' Book Fund, and agree to secure, if needed, ten additional workers, or, at least, ten contributions of one dollar or more for the fund.

THE PLAN.

Local War Council.

a. Consists of trustees of local library board and ten prominent men and women. The campaign director to be a member ex-officio of this War Council.

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HISTORY-MAKING PLANS FOR CO-ORDINATION.

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Books will continue to be solicited by libraries, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. H. A., and other agencies conducting recreational and welfare work at the camps. As far as possible, these books will be sent to libraries, and by them will be forwarded to the book collection centers named on another page in this Bulletin.

Thus the soldiers will have some donated books at once. But they must have more than mere books; they are residents of cantonment cities which require thoroughly equipped and efficiently managed public libraries like any other city of 50,000 to 100,000 population. Hence the great task assigned by the War Department to the American Library Association.

It is manifest that, while the campaign for solicitation of old books has not filled the requirements, it provided the idea for the present great movement and paved the way for the \$1,000,000 Library War Fund Campaign. It also served to bring together numerous organizations which will render important service when the camp libraries are established.

National Library System.

By the present plan, no money for camp library purposes is being solicited by any organization other than the American Library Association. With the \$1,000,000 War Fund, the Library Association will provide a complete library system comprising a national headquarters, branch headquarters in twelve important centers throughout the United States, and active libraries in places where soldiers and sailors are assembled.

In the cantonments there will be public library buildings, with a system of branch libraries as in the best managed large city library systems. Soldiers will get books from the main library building, or they may get them through the various branches scattered throughout the camp. Every Y. M. C. A. hut and Knights of Columbus building will be a branch library, as will the camp drug stores, banks, and other business and recreational places on the main streets of the cantonments. In communities where the number of soldiers and sailors is not sufficient to warrant a complete library system, there will be operated a branch library system from nearby cities and central distribution points.

The Committee on War Activities of the Knights of Columbus desires to thank you for your generous offer inviting us to co-operate with you in the great work you are carrying on in supplying our boys with a well-equipped library service in the various army cantonments.

Your plan could not be improved upon, and we shall be very happy to do everything in our power to make your work a success.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS,
COMMITTEE ON WAR ACTIVITIES.
F. W. DURBIN,
Director of Operations.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THESE BOOKS AFTER THE WAR?

It has been asked what will become of the million books which the American Library Association plans to assemble in the army camps in the country. Many of the books will be worn out by use. Again, as camps are closed in America, books will follow our troops to England and France for camp and hospital use. Others will be sent to permanent regular army and navy posts in America. The remaining books, if any, probably will be used to form new permanent public libraries or to strengthen old ones in parts of America where books and libraries are needed.

Not by the traditions of its history, nor by the splendors of its corporate achievements, nor by the abstract excellence of its constitution, but by its fitness to make men, to beget and educate human character, to contribute to the complete humanity the perfect man that is to be; by this alone each nation must be judged to-day.

Camp Library Director.

The War Service Committee has appointed Matthew S. Dudgeon, Secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Director of Camp Libraries.

The Governor of Wisconsin and the Commission have released Mr. Dudgeon from his regular duties, and as this Bulletin reaches you he will have started on his new work.

There will be a special issue of the War Library Bulletin, September 18, 1917.

The next regular issue will go to press about October 3d with full returns of the Campaign and the announcement of the probable time of completion of the camp buildings.

This October number will also contain the assignments of the first librarians to hold camp posts.

Many of the emergency war lists are ready and are for sale by Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y. The Committee hopes every library will buy them for distribution.

WHY \$1,000,000 WAR FUND?

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 2

Service: If a good librarian is necessary to make a library effective under ordinary conditions, he will be many times more necessary under the demands of the men and boys at the cantonments. The very best men in the library profession are needed for this service. When it comes to consideration of our soldiers and sailors it is not what a service costs, but what the best is worth, that counts. In view of the great service to be rendered, the question is not "What are we going to do with so much money?" but rather, as one eminent librarian asked, "Will a million dollars be enough to enable this program to be carried out in the broad way which the present opportunity for service demands?"

EDITORS ENDORSE PLANS.

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counteracting evil influences in the vicinity of the camps. The churches are preparing to do work in behalf of the soldiers, and the American Library Association believes that the work it is about to undertake will also help to make camp life wholesome and attractive. It is to be hoped that these efforts will meet with immediate and encouraging response.

Officers Want Books.

"The long hours of waiting that frequently fall to the lot of a unit in the trenches are not nearly so trying if the men have a good supply of books," is the testimony of an officer.

A soldier wrote from the trenches to the Y. M. C. A. headquarters: "We sit in our dug-outs and 'just think.' I wonder if you could send some books and magazines over here?"

A man in Egypt, begging for magazines, said recently that he didn't wonder that the Children of Israel grumbled when they went that way.

A Y. M. C. A. worker in France writes: "We never can secure enough reading matter to while away the hours in the long French train journeys."

It ain't the guns nor armament, nor fund that they can pay,
But the close co-operation that makes them win the day.
It ain't the individual nor the army as a whole,
But the everlastin' teamwork of every bloomin' soul.

—Rudyard Kipling.

LIBRARIANS ENTHUSIASTIC.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 1

chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities. Mr. Fosdick spoke in an inspiring way of the purpose of the Commission in giving this work to the American Library Association. In the staccato manner which has placed him, like his brother, Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, among the most forceful speakers in America, Commissioner Fosdick spoke in part as follows:

"On the Mexican border last summer I can remember that in some of those lonely camps, as the train stopped at the watering tank, the soldiers would come through, asking if we had anything to read—a book, a magazine, or even a newspaper. They were absolutely without anything to read, and often had nothing to do.

"A situation like that must never occur again, and I do not believe it will occur again; I believe the old days are past.

"We had a great number of requests and suggestions in regard to the way in which this reading matter should be collected, selected, and properly distributed. But the Commission finally decided that in order to get this thing done we ought to call in specialists. Accordingly, I wrote to Dr. Herbert Putnam, and your very generous response has more than justified my hopes.

Magnificent Work.

"The work that you have magnificently undertaken is work for the Government. It is official business, the responsibility for which has been placed upon your association. The responsibility is solely yours; also the glory and honor. And we know that you will carry our mutual plans through to a splendid success."

Following Mr. Fosdick, Dr. P. P. Claxton and Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., members of the War Council who were present, spoke confidently of the plan outlined by the committee and the prospect of success. William Francis Kenney, president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, editor of the Boston *Globe*, and a member of the War Finance Committee, pledged the hearty support of *The Globe*.

Universal Endorsement.

Others who spoke, in addition to committee chairmen, were: Orrin C. Lester, director of the national speakers' bureau of the American Red Cross; Mrs. Horace M. Towner, wife of Congressman Towner, and member of the Iowa State Library Commission; and William Toomer, a lawyer of Jacksonville, Florida, representing Senator

Fletcher, who sent his good wishes and hearty endorsement of the War Fund Campaign.

A second session was held on Wednesday morning, and the various field directors of the campaign had informal conferences with the library representatives from their territory.

The conference was a great success, and the various members of the Association returned to their homes confident that the Association will respond heartily to the call for service and that the first effort of the Association to carry on a nation-wide campaign will succeed.

PERSONAL NOTE FROM A LIBRARIAN.

This present movement is the opportunity for which we have been waiting. It is an opportunity to demonstrate to the MEN of America—both those in military service and those in the higher circles of governmental activities—that library work is a profession; that we librarians are in this work because it offers expression to our ideals; that we are not only professional men and women, but that we are business people, who can engage in a nation-wide undertaking from a national point of view. It is an opportunity for all of us to participate in such a way that we can carry ourselves a little straighter and hold our heads a little higher, with the pride that comes from knowing that an increasing number of people believe in us and in our work.

You cannot perform your patriotic duties by proxy.—Col. C. A. Simmons.

Every day in our life is a day in our history.

Do not wait to have your task marked out.

The future is going to give us just what we work to get from it.

The Government will furnish the supplies and equipment to make fighters. The American Library Association will furnish the material to help keep the minds of our soldiers in fighting trim.

HOW THE MILLION-DOLLAR FUND WILL BE RAISED.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

b. To have full power over all the work combined under the plan; to appoint such officers as may seem necessary (secretary, treasurer, and publicity director) and to be accountable to the Library War Finance Committee at Washington for all funds collected by team workers.

Campaign Director.

a. Preferably the public librarian; otherwise a man or woman whose importance in the community and whose knowledge and sympathy with libraries and library work are matters of public acknowledgment.

b. To compile list of prospective contributors; to direct the efforts of campaign workers.

Publicity.

a. Good live newspaper men will be glad to volunteer for this work. They should attend all meetings and understand the whole plan thoroughly.

Meeting of War Council.

a. Monday afternoon or evening, September 17.

b. Campaign director explains the plan.

c. The ten key men and women are appointed by the president of the War Council, to serve as chairmen of library conferences.

d. Each of ten key men and women selects from prospect list the names of ten other leading men or women of the community, whom they will invite to a library conference to be held at their respective homes, or at other convenient places, on Thursday, September 20.

Library Conferences.

a. Thursday afternoon or evening, September 20.

b. Chairman explains the plan to the conference.

c. Subscription blanks to be furnished.

d. Each one in attendance at conference, including chairman, to contribute \$1 or more for Library War Fund.

e. Each woman in attendance at the ten library conferences, except chairman, to select a list of ten women outside of the 110 in attendance at these conferences.

f. Each of these 100 invited guests in attendance at these library conferences on Thursday, September 20, to become responsible for securing ten or more additional contributions of \$1 or more each.

g. Organization to be extended in multiples of ten until a large enough corps of workers is secured.

h. The method of solicitation by these 100 women to be optional with the workers. They may invite ten guests to their respective homes on Monday, September 24, which is the opening day of

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WAR LIBRARY BULLETIN

LIBRARY WAR COUNCIL.

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of this official appointment by Secretary Baker.

LIBRARY WAR COUNCIL.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman,
President, National City Bank,
New York City.

Asa G. Candler,
Manufacturer and banker,
Atlanta.

P. P. Claxton,
United States Commissioner of
Education,
Washington.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr.,
Architect,
Boston.

Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles,
President, General Federation
Women's Clubs,
Los Angeles.

John H. Finley,
New York State Commissioner of
Education,
Albany.

James A. Flaherty,
Supreme Knight, Knights of Co-
lumbus,
Philadelphia.

E. T. Stotesbury,
Member of J. P. Morgan & Co.,
Bankers,
Philadelphia.

Theodore N. Vail,
President, American Telephone &
Telegraph Company,
New York City.

Harry A. Wheeler,
Vice-President, Union Trust Com-
pany,
Chicago.

Soldiers Want Books.

"I don't know how we should live without your books," writes one wounded soldier. "I am just waiting until my pal has finished, to get hold of his book," writes another.

"We have no books," is the appeal of an isolated group of wounded in Egypt. "All we have had to read here was a scrap of the advertisement page of a newspaper picked up on the desert, and on it we saw that you send books to sick and wounded. Please hurry up and send some."

"The lads were never so pleased in their lives as when I told them I had some books for them," is the way one lance corporal puts it.

Where there is no vision, the people perish.—*King Solomon.*

The measure of a man's value is determined by his power to think individually and act collectively.

Each cantonment is a city of 50,000 men. These over-night cities have post-offices, churches, office buildings, and banks. The American Library Association will give them libraries.

HOW THE MILLION-DOLLAR FUND WILL BE RAISED.

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Soldiers' Book Fund Campaign Week, for a library conference similar to the conference which they attended on Thursday, September 20; or they may go out into the city and solicit their ten contributions at large.

Contributions.

- a. Soldiers' Book Fund Campaign Week, beginning Monday, September 24.
- b. Prior to the campaign week substantial contributions to be secured from the local library, as an institution; from the trustees, as individuals; from librarians and other members of library staffs; from fraternal, civic and business organizations; and from individuals who will make special contributions.
- c. Each community to set as its Library War Fund goal a sum equal to 5% of its population. This means \$1 from every twentieth person in the community.

Reports of Campaign.

- a. Reports to be made by telegram, or mail, on the blanks provided for that purpose, on Tuesday, September 18; Friday, September 21; Monday, September 24; Wednesday, September 26; Friday, September 28, and Tuesday, October 2.
- b. All financial reports to be made to the Library War Council, Public Library, Washington, D. C. Information regarding plan and details of campaign to be obtained from State Headquarters.
- c. All money collected by campaign workers to be turned over to local campaign director or treasurer.
- d. Local Treasurer to deposit all moneys and checks locally, then write daily check payable to the American Security & Trust Company, treasurer, and mail to the assistant treasurer, War Finance Committee, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

Printed Matter.

Before the campaign, printed matter will be furnished local War Councils by the national headquarters as follows: (a) Pamphlets for workers as to Why the \$1,000,000; (b) booklets giving campaign plans; (c) subscription blanks; (d) treasurer's record blanks; (e) report blanks.

Libraries wishing to obtain for distribution Farmers' Bulletins 807, 808, 817, 824, 839, 841, or 853, or the pamphlets called Food Thrift Series, should communicate with Miss C. R. Barnett, Librarian, United States Department of Agriculture, who is also Chairman of the Food Information Committee of the War Service Committee. The Food Thrift Series can be obtained in larger quantities than the Farmers' Bulletins. Two Little Leaflets, "Conserve Foods" and "When Jars and Cans are Full, Dry Remaining Surplus," will also be sent to libraries for distribution.

The man who says it can't be done is often interrupted by somebody doing it.

WHERE TO FORWARD BOOKS.

Twelve cities have been selected as centers for the collection and distribution of the books which have been collected in accordance with the instructions contained in the first issue of the War Bulletin.

Libraries in the immediate vicinity of large camps will send books directly to the camps. In all other cases, books will be sent to the collection center for your state as indicated below.

Most libraries are prepaying charges on shipments to collection centers. The general subject of transportation is under consideration, and librarians will be advised of any better arrangement which the Committee on War Service may be able to effect.

Book Collection Centers.

Atlanta—Carnegie Library.

North Carolina, except Charlotte; West Virginia; South Carolina, except Spartanburg, Greenville, Columbia and their vicinities; Kentucky, except Louisville; Virginia; Ohio, south of Columbus; Alabama; Mississippi; Georgia; Florida; Tennessee.

Boston—Public Library.

All New England, except Connecticut and Massachusetts, west of Pittsfield.

Chicago—Public Library.

Minnesota; Wisconsin; Michigan, except east of Bay City and Jackson; Illinois, north of Peoria.

Cleveland—Public Library.

New York, west of Rochester and Elmira; Pennsylvania, west of Altoona; Ohio, north of Columbus; Michigan, east of Bay City and Jackson.

Denver—Public Library.

Colorado; Utah; Wyoming; Nebraska, west of North Platte; Idaho.

Kansas City—Public Library.

Missouri, north of Missouri River; Kansas; South Dakota; North Dakota; Nebraska, east of North Platte.

Los Angeles—Public Library.

California, except San Francisco and East Bay towns which will ship to Presidio and Palo Alto; Arizona; Nevada.

New York—Public Library.

Connecticut; Massachusetts, west of Pittsfield; New York City; New York State, east of Rochester and Elmira; Newark, Jersey City and Metropolitan commuting district.

CONCLUDED PAGE 7

Life is not a sprint, but a marathon. The prizes come only to those who combine with their opportunities a power to keep everlastingly at it.

ORGANIZATION PERFECTED.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 1

advice at all times of the Executive Board, and particularly of President Montgomery. Cooperating actively with all are the Library War Council, the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and the War Department itself.

Not only has this campaign a strong national organization, but there is being built up a state and local organization of great strength. In a number of states the governors have appointed Library War Councils for the state. These consist of members of state library commissions and prominent men and women from various parts of the state. Local Library War Councils have been organized in a number of cities through appointment by the president of the local board of trustees, by the mayor of the city, or by the national Library War Council. These local War Councils consist of trustees of the local libraries, together with other prominent men and women.

As was stated by one of the speakers at the conference, an organization of this character will result not only in securing the funds needed for the present war service, but will have a survival value for library work everywhere that cannot be measured.

OBJECT AND RESOURCES.

Object.

To raise a \$1,000,000 Library War Service Fund for the erection, equipment and maintenance of libraries in the thirty-two cantonments and training camps, and for books for mobilization camps, garrisoned troops, troops in trenches and on the march; field, base and camp hospitals, and all points at home and overseas where U. S. soldiers and sailors are assembled in force.

Resources.

1. Educational influence of previous War Fund campaigns.
2. 110,000,000 people loyal and liberal when they know the facts.
3. Library War Council, appointed by Secretary of War.
4. American Library Association War Service Committee, authorized by War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.

For life is the mirror of King and Slave; it's just what you are and do. If you give to the world the best that you have, the best will come back to you.

5. National campaign organization consisting of expert staff at national headquarters and expert directors in field.
6. Three thousand members of American Library Association.
7. Six thousand libraries in the United States.
8. Trustees of local libraries; local librarians and other members of library staffs.
9. Voluntary service of public-spirited men and women in each community, not only willing to contribute, but glad to solicit funds for such a worthy cause.
10. Newspapers in each community eager for patriotic service.

National Organization.

A. National Organization:

1. Library War Council.
2. Library War Finance Committee of the A. L. A. War Service Committee.
3. National campaign director.
4. Twelve field directors.
5. Twelve division directors. A librarian selected in each of the several divisions to advise with the field director, assist in mapping out the state campaigns and arrange for meetings.

B. State Organization:

1. State War Council.

To be selected by the division director and to consist of about 10 of the leading librarians, trustees or prominent people of the state who will confer with division and field directors, plan state campaigns, and see that a campaign is started in every city and town of the state.

2. State Campaign Director.

To be selected by the State War Council and to be the executive officer of that council.

Hugh Britling's Letter to His Father About Camp Libraries.

"I never dreamt before I came here how much war is a business of waiting about and going through duties and exercises that were only too obviously a means of preventing our discovering just how much waiting about we were doing. . . .

"The choice of one's leisure is to watch the A. S. C. or play football, twenty a side, or sit about indoors or stand in the doorway, or walk down to the estaminet and wait five or six deep for the billiard table. Ultimately one sits. And so you get these unconscionable letters. . . .

"We read, of course. But there never could be a library here big enough to keep us going. We can do with all sorts of books, but I don't think the ordinary sensational novel is quite the catch it was for a lot of them in peace times. Some break toward serious reading in the oddest fashion. . . .

"I used to imagine reading was meant to be a stimulant, but here it has to be an anodyne."

WHERE TO FORWARD BOOKS.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 6

Portland—Library Association.

Washington, except Seattle and Tacoma to American Lake; Oregon; Montana.

Philadelphia—Free Library.

Delaware; Pennsylvania, east of Altoona; New Jersey, except Newark; Jersey City and the metropolitan commuting district.

St. Louis—Public Library.

Illinois, south of Peoria; Iowa, except Des Moines and 50 miles in all directions; Missouri, south of Missouri River, except Kansas City; Indiana, except Indianapolis.

Washington—Library of Congress.

Maryland; District of Columbia.

Oklahoma—To Fort Sill.

Texas—

Galveston and Houston to Houston; Austin and San Antonio to San Antonio; Dallas and Fort Worth to Fort Worth; Waco to Waco; El Paso to Deming, N. M.

New Mexico—To Deming.

Arkansas—To Little Rock.

Resolutions Passed by War Service Committee of Special Libraries Association.

1. That the Special Libraries Association Committee on War Service plans to cooperate closely with the American Library Association War Service Committee.

2. That the work of the Special Libraries Association Committee should be supplemental to the general work of the American Library Association Committee and reach special classes out of the scope of the latter committee.

3. That the Special Libraries Association Committee assist and advise the committee on book selection of the American Library Association with reference to the choice of books on technical and specialized subjects and class periodicals to be installed in cantonments and in camp libraries.

4. That the Special Libraries Association Committee prepare a small descriptive pamphlet or circular calling attention of soldiers to the proposed distribution of books on technical and specialized subjects, which should be filed in the Reading Room or on the Bulletin Board of cantonment and camp libraries, and that assistants at such libraries be instructed to refer inquirers for special or technical literature to the committee of the Special Libraries Association, who will see that the literature asked for is provided.

Signed:

D. N. HANDY.
C. C. WILLIAMSON.
R. H. JOHNSON.

Members of the Committee.

Wisdom is knowing what to do next;
Skill is knowing how to do it;
Virtue is doing.

—David Starr Jordan.

War Library Bulletin

VOLUME 1

SEPTEMBER, 1917

No. 2

Inspiring Examples of Cooperation

Splendid Progress Marks Preliminary Work of Division Directors and Field Directors.

Prompt acceptance on the part of the twelve librarians who were appointed division directors made it possible for the field directors to lose no time in starting work in their respective territories. Reports show that splendid progress has marked the first week of preliminary work.

Mr. Frank Vanderlip, chairman of the War Council, called a joint meeting of library trustees of Greater New York for Tuesday, August 28, at which time plans for the local campaign were adopted. New York City is determined to raise its full quota.

Governor Edge has appointed the State War Council of New Jersey, and work is under way in Newark, Trenton, and Jersey City.

The South-Central states, with Kansas City as the center, are making splendid progress with their organization, and are confident of success.

A splendid conference of librarians was held in Cincinnati, and the work in that territory has begun most auspiciously.

Mr. McArt writes: "I find a splendid spirit and ready response from men and women I have met throughout the State of New York, and predict a most successful campaign."

An enthusiastic telegram from the division headquarters in Alabama promises that the Southeast will do its utmost to make this campaign the greatest possible success.

State directors have been appointed in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and librarians in these states are anxious to do everything possible in this campaign.

The Far West is enthusiastic. California is ready to do its utmost; the Denver War Council has been appointed; and Cheyenne, Wyoming, has set an example by placing its goal at double the amount which the War Council suggested as its share.

New England has always been in the lead in all forms of library activity, and is naturally preparing to take an important part in this campaign. Organization by states is being rapidly perfected, and librarians everywhere are enthusiastically at work.

Mrs. Currier reports that Pennsylvania has been divided into seven districts and meetings arranged for each. Philadelphia has begun its campaign by dividing its city into twenty-six districts, each one of which will be under the direction of the librarian in charge of the branch library in that section.

Minnesota, Miss Coushaine reports, has shown intense interest and is cooperating splendidly. Governor Burnquist has indorsed the Library War Fund movement, and committees from the Women's Clubs and Safety League will take charge of the campaign in every county. Miss Coushaine reports that she is confident of success in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Iowa.

State directors are being appointed as fast as their names are sent to national headquarters by the divisional directors, and by the time this Bulletin is received it is expected that all state organizations will be completed.

The following table shows the division of territory by states, together with the leaders in each division:

A. A. Protzman,* Chas. F. D. Belden,† New England.
J. A. McArt,* S. M. Bard,* J. I. Wyer, Jr.,† New York, New Jersey.
A. F. Hoffsommer,* E. H. Anderson,† Greater New York.
E. B. Ehler,* N. D. C. Hodges,† Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee.
W. T. Perkins,* Mary Eileen Ahern,† Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.
Mrs. E. R. Currier,* T. L. Montgomery,† R. P. Bliss,† Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina.
Anne B. Coushaine,* Gratia A. Countryman,† Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska.
Frank J. Resler,* T. M. Owen,† Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.
D. Burr Jones,* Purd B. Wright,† Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas.
H. G. Hoak,* Judson T. Jennings,† Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon.
Bert Wells,* Milton J. Ferguson,† Chalmers Hadley,† New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, California, Colorado, Arizona.

* Field Directors.

† Division Directors.

Library Fund Logical Way to Provide Books

Economy and Efficiency of Library Association Plan Secures Nation-wide Support.

Good books constitute one of the few comforts of home which relatives and friends can provide for the men in the United States service. This Library War Fund offers a definite way by which these books can be provided. It is the only means for making sure that each man not only receives the one book which can be purchased with the dollar contributed by a mother or wife, but that he shall secure another book when he has read the first, and another when he has read the second one, and so on throughout the entire period of his service.

Cities, desirous of furnishing books for their own men and boys who are in the army and navy, have investigated the possibility of taking care of their needs direct, without clearing through a central organization. Their aim was to secure economy and efficiency. The result of their investigations astonished and gratified them.

In the first place, it was learned that they have no administrative machinery for reaching all their soldier and sailor boys all the time, as the men in the service are transferred from one point to another. Again, they learned that publishers will give enormous reductions in the price of books; that the Government will help provide transportation and other expenses; that the American Library Association is organizing a system that will reach all the service men all the time.

Consequently, throughout the United States plans are being made for substantial appropriations for the Library War Fund by cities, libraries, and corporations, as well as for large contributions by individual trustees and other citizens who have studied the situation and who realize the opportunity for far-reaching service through the War Service Committee of the American Library Association.

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VOLUME 1

SEPTEMBER 18, 1917

No. 3

High Goals Established by Numerous Cities

Organizations Everywhere Planning to
Oversubscribe Their Allotments

The inspiring confidence with which cities are entering the million-dollar Library War Council campaign is typified by the figures many have adopted as the goal for their local campaigns. From the \$250,000 fund New York plans to raise to the \$125 goal established by little Swansea, Mass., nearly every city and town has found such great enthusiasm among its citizens that it has decided to raise an even larger sum than allotted to it.

Figures so far received from cities of over 100,000 population follow:

Baltimore	\$30,000
Boston	50,000
Brooklyn	100,000
Buffalo	30,000
Chicago	100,000
Denver	20,000
Des Moines	5,500
Duluth	5,000
Memphis	25,000
Minneapolis	20,000
New York	250,000
Pittsburgh	50,000
Seattle	25,000
St. Paul	12,500
Spokane	10,000

Reports have thus far reached Washington headquarters from only a partial list of the larger cities. Judged by the aims of those so far heard from, however, headquarters is sure of great efforts and equally great success on the part of every city, town, and village organized.

FROM THE DEAN OF AMERICAN LETTERS

"Certainly, if I understand the aims of your association, I should wish to be known in sympathy with them. I wish my many years and cares would allow me to do more than to wish your plan of providing our soldiers good libraries the highest success, but this I do wish with all my heart."

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

Governors Enthusiastic in Proclaiming Campaign

"I have taken pains to inform myself fully regarding the project and am warmly in favor of it."

ELIHU ROOT.

Lend Hearty Endorsement to Council's
Library War Fund Week for
Million Dollar Fund.

Building Plans Await Only Receipt of Funds

Specifications Complete and Sites Re-
served in Choice Positions—
Everything Ready.

Library buildings for which part of the Library War million-dollar fund is being raised will be erected immediately. Everything is now ready, from the detailed plans and specifications for the buildings, to the perfected campaign organization through which the million-dollar fund will be raised during the week of September 24—Library War Fund Week. Soldiers in the 32 army cantonments and sailors in the many naval cantonments are already looking forward to the libraries which the American people will give them.

No hitch will delay the installation of camp library facilities once they are begun. Although the construction of many of the National Army camps is from 50 to 75 per cent complete, E. L. Tilton, architect of New York, has reserved on the maps choice locations for the war libraries. The fact that the libraries will not be completed until the remainder of the camps are nearly finished will, therefore, not force them to take a secondary choice of position. Each camp has its place saved, near the residential center and near to means of communication.

Governors in almost every State have been unanimous in their endorsement of the Library War Council's campaign and have enthusiastically agreed to proclaim the week of September 24th, Library War Fund Week in their States.

Replies from governors in answer to the Council's announcement of its plans have been uniformly cordial and have expressed the thorough willingness of the governors to lend their personal aid to the work. The opinion of the governors is uniformly to the effect that each State will easily raise its full allotment toward the million-dollar fund.

"I heartily approve movement. Will issue appeal," wired Frederick D. Gardner, Governor of Missouri, in immediate reply to the telegram announcing the War Council's plans. "Heartily approve movement and will be very glad to cooperate to help it in Massachusetts," came as the word from Samuel W. McCall, Governor of that State.

Nevada's warm reception of the campaign includes a promise from her governor that Nevada will do her share or take the necessary money to complete her quota from the State library fund. "I wish to do all possible to assist in this good work," wired Governor Lowden, of Illinois, while Gov-

CONCLUDED PAGE TWO

"These young men are not starting out on a junket. It is going to be serious business, and when they go out to fight, many of them to lay down their lives for democracy, they should go filled with the spirit of American ideals."

FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
Chairman, Library War Council.

ernor Withycombe, of Oregon, was equally enthusiastic. "Glad to cooperate in any way possible," he wired.

Other governors who wired their cordial support almost immediately were Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota; Gov. Theo. G. Bilbo, of Mississippi; Gov. T. W. Bickett, of North Dakota; Gov. Arthur Capper, of Kansas; Gov. Simon Bamberger, of Utah; Gov. Sidney J. Catts, of Florida; Gov. E. C. Harrington, of Maryland; Gov. John J. Cornwell, of West Virginia; Gov. Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey.

Library War Fund Week will thus have the full official endorsement and encouragement of the governors. Their assurance of success joins with many other forecasts that the country is firmly behind the million-dollar campaign.

Five Per Cent Quotas Total Million Goal

Inability to Reach Entire Population Makes Seemingly High Figures for Cities Necessary

Many enthusiastic Library War Council workers have figured out the relation of their section's quota to the million goal and found that in choosing local goals at 5 per cent of their population the grand total for the country would be nearly five million dollars. Field workers themselves have gladly assumed in some cases larger equivalent goals than this, but in answering questions from local committees have sometimes been at a loss

Library Trustees Quick to Enter War Campaign

Issue Resolutions Warmly Endorsing Million Dollar Fund and Pledging Their Aid

Library trustees of the New York and Boston public libraries have both publicly endorsed the million-dollar campaign of the Library War Council and have issued resolutions to this effect, together with the announcement that their cities will endeavor to raise \$250,000 and \$50,000, respectively.

The Boston resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the welfare of American soldiers and sailors during their leisure hours is closely related, and but little subordinate to their military efficiency at all times."

"Resolved, That the work of providing and circulating suitable reading-matter among our soldiers and sailors, both at home and abroad, is particularly appropriate for all friends of books and of fighting men, and that the assumption of this work by the American Library Association, at the request of the Secretary of War, and the appointment of a National War Council to command this undertaking to the public, are assurance that a high purpose will be effectively carried out."

"Resolved, That this special meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, called by their President, Mr. William F. Kenney, approves the plans of the American Library Association for securing donations of suitable reading-matter and not less than one million dollars in money contributions."

"Resolved, That the Trustees of this Library pledge the institution to bring before the public, both the need of donations and the readiness of the Library, to receive and apply them suitably."

"Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting forthwith appoint a committee to organize and effect the raising of municipal Boston's proportion of the said sum, which means not less than \$50,000."

This hearty cooperation of the New York and Boston libraries is but a sample of the cordial reception the million-dollar campaign is receiving throughout the country.

LIBRARY CAMPAIGN FINDS RESPONSE IN FAR HAWAII

Ten Thousand Soldiers On Distant Island Eager For Reading Matter—Fund Will Provide It

Far away in Hawaii the Library War Council's campaign is being felt, and the cry for camp libraries is being heard. Miss Helen F. Stearns, of the Library of Hawaii, describes the needs of soldiers in Hawaii as follows:

"I have this morning received from the libraries of the Hilo, Hawaii, a Library War Service card stating that she is sending us a tiny library of 30 books and 150 magazines. We wish to use these little libraries, and all that we can collect, at the training camps and hospitals of the Territory. There is a Reserve Officers' camp at Schofield Barracks, twenty-five miles from Honolulu, and a Naval Hospital at Pearl Harbor, to which we are sending this consignment. Many recruits come by each transport, but they are quartered at the various forts, instead of forming a single camp. There are over 10,000 troops here at present without adequate library facilities. Owing to this, Hawaii is firm in its support of the War Council campaign."

The million-dollar fund is planned to help even the farthest possessions of the United States where they have soldiers in need of libraries.

Complete Supplies Sent Every Worker In Country

Washington headquarters of the Library War Council have made complete arrangements whereby campaign supplies are reaching every worker in the field. Complete supplies, in numbers according to local population, including "How to Conduct the Campaign," "Libraries for Soldiers," subscription sheets, and report blanks, have been sent to Division and State directors, and to all cities of more than five thousand population. Towns and villages with population under five thousand will apply to their State directors for printed matter.

to explain their apparent over enthusiasm.

The choice of high goals and the establishment of high quotas has been necessary for the following reason: Local committees will be physically unable to reach the total population of the country. The urban population is but 40,000,000, of which perhaps half, or 20,000,000, may be reached. Five per cent of this totals only the million dollars the Library War Council must have. Goals at 5 per cent of the country's population thus actually will net just one million dollars, not five millions. That million the Library War Council must have. The enthusiastic reports of workers and support of prominent men throughout the country promise that the Council will have it.

"It seems to me that the plan of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association to raise a fund for the establishment of libraries for our soldiers is about as worthy an undertaking as could be imagined, and I wish you every success in the work."

IRVIN S. COBB.

Buildings of Permanent Use After War Is Over

Will Be Used as Local Libraries—May Be Moved if This Is Necessary

The library buildings which will be erected with part of the million-dollar fund which the Library War Council is raising, will all be put to permanent use after the war. In several cases the buildings can be used right where they are as public libraries. Where normal local population is not great enough to make this use feasible, the buildings will be so constructed that they may be moved to a neighboring town and established as a permanent public library. The Library War Council movement therefore, although in the main a war measure, will result in the establishment of many permanent public libraries of great value to communities now without library facilities.

"I need books for my men so badly that I will pay for them myself."

ARMY OFFICER TO NEW YORK ORGANIZER.

An army fighting for American ideals must be kept in touch with those ideals. They must have the literature of their country to keep the ideals of their country before them. This war is a war of principle. Keep the soldiers in touch with the ideals on which that principle is founded. Give them libraries.

Campaign for Money—Books Not Enough

The Library War Fund Week campaign is for money—a fund of one million dollars; it is not for a campaign of books. Donors to this fund are urged to realize that cash alone will provide the buildings, expert librarians, indexing systems, new books, and current periodicals necessary to the soldiers. For this reason books cannot be counted as money value toward the million-dollar fund. The question the Library War Council has to solve is, not what the million dollars shall be spent for, but how far it can be made to go. Every day demands on the fund become larger. The million dollars is needed in actual cash. Contributions of books can be looked on only as supplementary to the million-dollar cash fund.

Council Gives Personal Attention For Drive

Mr. Vanderlip Calls Meeting to Insure Perfection of Campaign Plans for Library Fund

The united personal attention of every available member of the Library War Council, headed by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, will be devoted to the success of Library War Fund Week at a final campaign meeting of the War Council in New York September 19. Mr. Vanderlip has personally telegraphed the other nine members of the Council inviting them to the meeting and urging on them the importance of each member lending his whole attention to the furtherance of the million-dollar campaign.

Throughout the formation of campaign plans every member of the Library War Council has been active with advice and suggestions. The success already assured the campaign, the cooperation of governors and public men throughout the country, and the encouragement received on all sides, have been largely due to the personal interest taken by Mr. Vanderlip and the other members of the War Council. Leaving no opportunity to further the work untouched they have arranged this final pre-campaign gathering. The meeting will be held in the New York Public Library, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, at four o'clock.

STATE DIRECTORS

DIRECTOR.	ADDRESS.	STATE.
C. H. Milam.....	Public Library, Birmingham.....	Alabama.
Everett R. Perry.....	Public Library, Los Angeles.....	California
Chalmers Hadley.....	Public Library, Denver.....	Colorado and New Mexico.
Charles D. Hine.....	Public Library, Hartford.....	Connecticut.
A. L. Bailey.....	Wilmington Inst. Free Library, Wilmington.....	Delaware.
William J. Hamilton.....	Public Library, Washington.....	District of Columbia
L. W. Josselyn.....	Free Public Library, Jacksonville.....	Florida.
Robert L. Foreman.....	809 Fourth Nat'l Bank, Atlanta.....	Georgia.
P. L. Windsor.....	University of Illinois, Urbana.....	Illinois.
Louis J. Bailey.....	Room 104, State Capitol, Indianapolis.....	Indiana.
Johnson Brigham.....	Iowa State Library, Des Moines.....	Iowa.
George T. Settle.....	Free Public Library, Louisville.....	Kentucky.
T. P. Thompson.....	Equitable Bldg., New Orleans.....	Louisiana.
Mary L. Titcomb.....	Wash. Co. Free Library, Hagerstown.....	Maryland.
Charles F. D. Belden.....	Public Library, Boston.....	Massachusetts.
Adam Strohm.....	Public Library, Detroit.....	Michigan.
Clara Baldwin.....	State Library Commission, St. Paul.....	Minnesota.
Whitman Davis.....	Miss. Agr. College, Agr. College.....	Mississippi.
Miss E. B. Wales.....	Library Commission, Jefferson City.....	Missouri.
Arthur H. Chase.....	Public Library, Helena.....	Montana.
Charlotte Templeton.....	Public Library Commission, Lincoln.....	Nebraska.
Frank J. Pyne.....	State Library, Carson City.....	Nevada.
Josephine M. Haley.....	State Library, Concord.....	New Hampshire.
Sarah B. Askew.....	N. J. Public Library Com., Trenton.....	New Jersey.
Edwin H. Anderson.....	Public Library, Manhattan, New York City.....	New York.
Frank P. Hill.....	Public Library, Brooklyn.....	New York.
J. I. Wyer, Jr.....	State Library, Albany.....	New York.
Mrs. Minnie L. Blanton.....	Library Commission, Raleigh.....	North Carolina.
Miss M. C. Budlong.....	Public Library Commission, Bismarck.....	North Dakota.
W. H. Brett.....	Public Library, Cleveland.....	Ohio.
W. L. Brewster.....	Public Library, Portland.....	Oregon.
R. P. Bliss.....	Free Library Commission, Harrisburg.....	Pennsylvania.
H. O. Brigham.....	State Library, Providence.....	Rhode Island.
R. M. Kennedy.....	U. of S. C. Library, Columbia.....	South Carolina.
Julia C. Stockitt.....	Free Library Commission, Pierre.....	South Dakota.
Charles D. Johnston.....	Cossit Library, Memphis.....	Tennessee.
Joanna H. Sprague.....	Public Library, Salt Lake City.....	Utah.
H. R. McIlwaine.....	State Library, Richmond.....	Virginia.
Bishop Keator.....	Public Library, Tacoma.....	Washington.
Mrs. J. B. Samuel.....	1121 Ann St., Parkersburg.....	West Virginia.
C. E. McLennan.....	Public Library, Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.
Miss F. A. Davis.....	State Library, Cheyenne.....	Wyoming.
		and Arizona.

Cordial Co-operation Throughout Campaign

The Library War Council throughout the planning of its campaign to provide soldiers with libraries has met with the most cordial cooperation on the part of other organizations operating in war camps for the benefit of soldiers and sailors. All of these organizations have realized the desirability and necessity of the American Library Association, with its experience and technical knowledge, taking charge of the library work. Particularly cordial letters expressing the desire for co-operation of their organizations with the Library War Council have been received from F. W. Durbin, of the Knights of Columbus; John R. Mott, of the Y. M. C. A., and Henry S. Thompson, of the Red Cross.

WAR LIBRARY BULLETIN

VOLUME 1

SEPTEMBER 18, 1917

No. 3

Army Officer Describes Demand For Libraries

Believes They Would Be Great Antidote For Vice As Well As Means Of Education.

The urgent need of libraries for soldiers and the great desire for them is expressed in the following letter, written by a lieutenant in one of the nation's army camps:

"Your splendid letter has given me much gratification, and I am trying to give you the information in time to be of use to you.

(a) There are at present no books in the Y. M. C. A. hut. Camp — is not more than two-thirds completed, and as yet only one Y. M. C. A. hut is in operation. Whether or not they will have books is a thing I do not know, and I don't know where to get hold of any general secretary here, as the men all seem to be clerks. From my experience at Plattsburg and Fort Sheridan, I judge that the Y. M. C. A. huts will not have books to any extent.

"(b) There is no main library in or near Camp —. It is possible there is a library in — City, but it would be difficult for the men to use that.

"(c) There are no competent men in charge of handling books here as yet.

"(d) There is need of a circulating library system with branches throughout the cantonment. I would say there ought to be one branch in each regiment. A regiment will consist of about 2,500 men.

"(e) Such libraries would furnish an antidote for vice.

"(f) Soldiers will have lots of time to read.

"(g) Soldiers and officers are glad to have books.

"I did not feel qualified to answer

these questions properly, and took the matter up with Colonel —, our regimental commander. It is his opinion that I have been giving you throughout, and he is a splendid officer with a long service record, so you are getting the best information. The Colonel also stated that if your association will provide the regiment with books, he will provide a room and a competent man for handling them, and that he considers books of great necessity in the camp. He seemed quite enthusiastic about the matter."

This letter states concisely the reasons for the Library War Council campaign for a million-dollar war library fund.

Send Cash Collected to Local Treasurer

Funds collected during the Library War Council Campaign should go directly to the local treasurer, who writes daily checks payable to the American Security and Trust Company and mails them to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. D. P. Beardsley, Carnegie Public Library, Washington, D. C.

LIBRARY WAR COUNCIL

APPOINTED BY SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman,
President, National City Bank,
New York City.

Asa G. Candler,
Manufacturer and banker,
Atlanta.

P. P. Claxton,
United States Commissioner of
Education,
Washington.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr.,
Architect,
Boston.

Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles,
President, General Federation
Women's Clubs,
Los Angeles.

John H. Finley,
New York State Commissioner of
Education,
Albany.

James A. Flaherty,
Supreme Knight, Knights of Columbus,
Philadelphia.

E. T. Stotesbury,
Member of J. P. Morgan & Co.,
Bankers,
Philadelphia.

Theodore N. Vail,
President, American Telephone &
Telegraph Company,
New York City.

Harry A. Wheeler,
Vice-President, Union Trust Company,
Chicago.

Library War Fund Week Chosen Official Title

Every City in Union Will Work Together for Million Dollar Fund During Week of September 24

LIBRARY WAR FUND WEEK has been adopted as the official title of the campaign week, starting September 24, 1917. This name will be known broadcast throughout the country. By the time the team-work begins Monday morning, every city in the Union will be familiar with this name and with that for which it stands—patriotic work and sacrifice devoted to placing library facilities before the young men of the nation who are preparing to fight the nation's cause in this great war. Campaign workers everywhere are using this official definition of the week, and State governors have issued their proclamations setting aside Library War Fund Week with an urgent appeal to their citizens for unstinted support. Library War Fund Week will result in the million-dollar Library War Fund.

Libraries For Soldiers As Well As Sailors

Camp libraries are planned not only to reach the soldiers of the United States, but to be equally available to naval men in training. Thirty naval training camps and marine corps camps will be provided with as complete library accommodations as possible. The first installments of reading matter, comprising literature previously donated, is already reaching these camps. Books in each of these camps will be made available by the Knights of Columbus and Y. M. C. A. huts acting as branch libraries under the War Service library system of the American Library Association. New books and periodicals will be forwarded to these branches by the War Library Council as early as possible.

Health in mind means health in body. Libraries will increase the strength of our armies. Libraries for our soldiers will help win the war. They are more than a recreation.

CLERGY WILL SUPPORT WAR LIBRARY CAMPAIGN

The clergy throughout the country has been called upon to lend its aid to raising the million-dollar fund, and many pulpits have agreed to devote the Sunday before Library War Fund Week, September 23, to sermons bearing on the need of libraries for soldiers and sailors.

War Library Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE
LIBRARY WAR SERVICE, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Headquarters: Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

VOLUME I

JANUARY, 1918

No. 4

Camp Libraries Help Win the War

"Camp Library Service has been established for just one purpose," said Burton E. Stevenson, at Camp Sherman recently, "that is to help win the war, and there are three ways in which it *can* help: first, by helping to maintain the morale of the men by providing them with interesting and entertaining reading matter to help tide over the moments of loneliness and depression which come to everyone; second, by helping to educate them as to the causes and purposes of the war, and make them realize that they are not fighting France's fight, England's fight, or Italy's fight, but America's fight—that it is not Belgium or France or England that Germany is seeking to destroy, but the ideals and principles which form the very foundation stones of this Republic; and third, by providing the men with special technical books along their several lines, and so making them better and more efficient soldiers."

War Service Work To Date

1.—A fund of more than a million and a half dollars has been raised for the purchase of books, the erection of buildings and the administration of the service.

2.—More than half a million books have been donated by the public, sorted and labeled by the librarians and shipped to camps, forts, training stations and naval vessels.

3.—A hundred thousand books, mostly non-fiction, have been purchased for the camp libraries.

4.—Thirty-three library buildings have been erected, or are nearing completion, from the \$320,000 given by the Carnegie Corporation for this purpose; and a thirty-fourth at Great Lakes Naval Training Station made possible by an anonymous gift of \$10,000.

5.—Seventy-nine men, mostly trained and experienced librarians, have been placed in camps as librarians and assistants. In addition, there are many more employed in a subsidiary capacity.

6.—Hundreds of other librarians, both men and women, are giving some time every day to this work.

7.—Three or four hundred branch libraries have been established in the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus buildings, the Y. W. C. A. hostess houses and the base hospital reading rooms.

8.—Many deposit stations have been opened in company barracks and mess halls.

9.—Hundreds of small military and naval camps, posts and vessels have been supplied with books through chaplains, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and other agencies.

10.—Tons of magazines have been sorted and distributed to soldiers.

11.—Automobile trucks have been purchased for the service in all the main camps and daily deliveries of newspapers, magazines and books are made to branches and deposit stations.

12.—A dispatch office has been opened at one of the ports of embarkation, from which books are being shipped to France, and supplied to men for use while on board the transports.

13.—Thousands of special requests for books—mostly technical—have been filled by purchase and inter-library loan.

14.—An organization has now been perfected at headquarters to insure prompt and adequate attention to needs as they arise.

15.—All of these things have been done with the minimum possible expenditures for administration, and the minimum possible formality in the actual service of the books.

BOOKS GOING TO MEN "OVER THERE"

Dispatch Office at Seaport Town

On Monday, January 14th, the A. L. A. War Service opened a dispatch office at 119 Hudson Street, Hoboken. At this place books, both gifts and purchases, are being received, sorted, prepared for circulation and delivered to the men and to the Y. M. C. A. officials, for use on board the transports and in France.

Arrangements have been made to put on the transports book cases holding about 125 volumes each—one case to each thousand men. Books for these cases—and probably the cases themselves—will be supplied by the A. L. A. War Service through the Hoboken office. These collections will be used as circulating libraries on the voyage, and will be emptied at the port of debarkation in France, returning to the United States to be refilled.

It is probable also that arrangements can be made to hand a book and a magazine to each man as he goes on board, to be passed on by him to a Y. M. C. A. or K. of C. Secretary at the port of debarkation. Other means of getting books to France are now being utilized and new methods will doubtless be discovered from time to time.

Mr. Asa Don Dickinson is in charge of the Hoboken dispatch office.

Dr. M. L. Raney, Librarian of Johns Hopkins University, has gone abroad as a representative of the Association in its work overseas. His main responsibility will be to make certain that the books arriving in France get into the hands of the men, and that all organizations serving American troops are provided with the reading matter they need. There is no intention at present of building up a library organization in France, for it is understood that other organizations will willingly assume the responsibility of getting the books into the hands of the men.

Another obligation to our expeditionary forces is that of supplying reading matter to our men on the patrol vessels, and at the naval bases, abroad. This work also is being arranged for and will be part of Dr. Raney's mission.

Meantime the Association has not been without a representative in France, for Mr. Walter B. Briggs, Assistant Librarian at Harvard, who has been in France for several months past in Y. M. C. A. work, has also been accumulating information for the associated work of the A. L. A.

BOOKS WHICH HAVE TO BE BOUGHT

Titles Not Found Among Gift Books

The Association is buying chiefly non-fiction. This is largely due to the fact that the gift books going to the camps cover most of the general needs of the soldiers, and the shortages occur in the fields of military science, engineering, history, travel, poetry, war narratives, and other topics connected with the war itself.

Every Camp Library in the country has surprised Headquarters by its extensive and urgent requests for

books on these subjects, and on the trades, business, agriculture, and the subjects in which the soldiers were engaged before they went to the camps. This means that these men, many of whom are college and high school graduates, are taking the opportunity and the spare time they now have to read and study on their present business—war—and on their regular work, with a view to perfecting themselves for it on their return from the war.

The selection of the non-fiction, therefore, is based almost entirely on the requests of the men at the camps. The orders are in nearly all cases being placed direct with the publishers, on account of the discounts, which in many cases are 50 per cent. Many are being sent direct by parcel post, owing to the urgency of the requests; but a large part of the earlier orders went through the A. L. A. Dispatch Office at New York, from which point the books were taken by quartermaster freight at government expense.

A committee of librarians headed by Benjamin Adams, of the New York Library, compiled a list of some 5,000 titles representing books that might seem appropriate to the Camp Libraries. The first purchases were largely drawn from this list. Subsequent ones have been based more largely on the actual demands of the men as reported by the camp librarians.

The work of placing the orders was organized and until recently (when he asked to be relieved of it) was actually conducted by Mr. C. H. Brown, of the Brooklyn Public Library, who had made the preliminary arrangements with the publishers.

WHERE THE BOOKS ARE BEING SENT

Camps, Posts and Vessels Are Supplied

The variety of the service being rendered by the libraries of the country, under the leadership of the A. L. A. War Service, is illustrated by the following list of points to which books were sent from November 8th to December 27th, from the Boston Public Library for the Massachusetts Free Library Commission: U. S. S. Albany; Fort Andrews; (Patrol Boat) Aroostook; Charlestown Navy Yard; U. S. S. Aztec; Block Island; United Service Club, Boston; U. S. Naval Training Station, Bumpkin Island; Radio School, Cambridge, Mass.; Cape Cod, Mass.; Naval Prison, Charlestown, Mass.; Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; "Edwards" (Tug); Camp Greene, N. C.; Y. M. C. A., Hingham, Mass.; Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; Fort Lyon, Me.; Fort Michie, Conn.; Nahant, Bailey's Hill; Nahant, East Point; Miscellaneous ships, New London, Conn.; State Pier, New London, Conn.; Submarine Base, New London, Conn.; Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; Provincetown, Mass.; Fort Revere; Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass.; (Patrol Boat) Shawmut; Springfield Armory; Fort Standish, Mass.; Fort Stark, Portsmouth, N. H.; S. C., 257; S. C., 258; S. C., 259; Fort Terry, New London, Conn.; (Submarine Tender) Tonopah; Watertown Arsenal; Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; Fort Wright, New London, Conn.; (Converted Yacht) Yacoma.

What Soldiers Read

BY BURTON E. STEVENSON.

Professor Trent says in his "History of American Literature" that "Huckleberry Finn" is our great national classic, and he will doubtless be pleased to know that it is one of the books most in demand in the camp libraries. Some of the camp libraries have found it very difficult to meet the demand for it, and for "Tom Sawyer."

The system of book requests which has been installed at many of the camp libraries has rendered valuable service—aside from its immediate function of getting the books into the hands of those who want them—in giving accurate information as to the books really in demand. Many of them are, of course, for books of the lighter and more popular type—juveniles to all intents and purposes—but, at the other extreme, was the request of a man for a book on motors. He was shown the best and most advanced book the librarian possessed.

"Why, I made the drawings for that book," he said, as he handed it back; "I want something better than that."

And the A. L. A. is trying to find "something better than that" for him.

The demand for technical books, the very latest and most advanced ones, is extremely heavy, and this is true also of the demand for the various details of military technique. Our young soldiers are ambitious; they are anxious to become better soldiers; they want to win, in the first place a sergeant's stripes, and thus to qualify for admission to an Officers' Training Camp. They realize that the only way to do so is by studying, and they *are* studying.

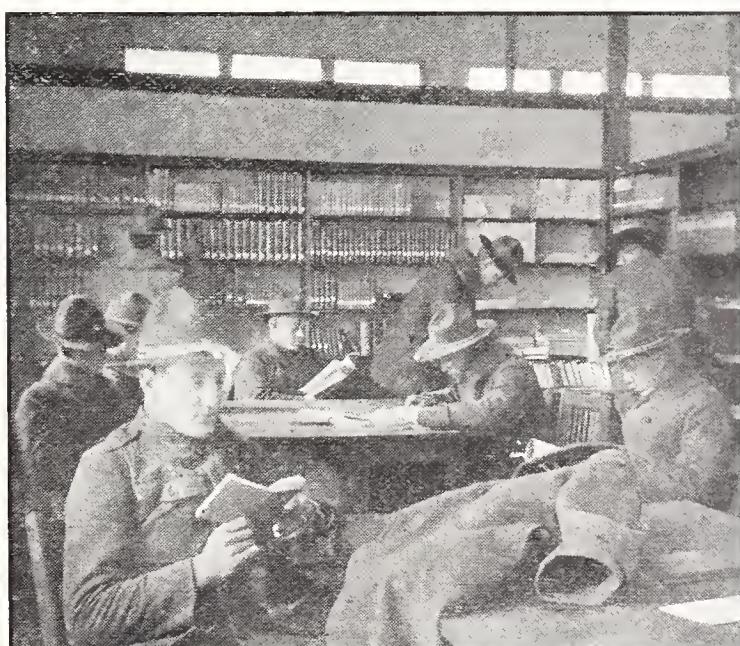
Never before has military science included so many technical branches as it does today. War has become very largely a matter of machines, and expert knowledge of these machines is the first essential to efficiency, so that there is scarcely any variety of technical book which does not apply directly or indirectly to the modern soldier's profession. This includes, of course, not only books on artillery and aviation, but signaling and the technique of drilling, and books on aeroplanes, gas engines, hydraulics, waterworks systems, plumbing, electrical work in all its branches, as well as books on diet, foodstuffs, garbage disposal and roadmaking.

After this knowledge of technique, the young soldier's next concern is that of gaining some knowledge of the country to which he is soon to go, its customs, civic life and manners generally, so that books of French travel are extremely popular. He is also anxious to find out what the war is about. Many of these men came into the camp without any clear ideas on the subject whatever. Of course, at the head of the list come the books by President Wilson, as well as his various addresses to Congress and his speeches on other occasions, for no clearer presentation of America's aims and purposes can be found anywhere. In addition to and supplementing these, are many books dealing with the German philosophy that "might

makes right" and with the German army's methods of warfare, which are exceedingly valuable. All of these are read eagerly and cannot but do good in showing the men that they are fighting, not for some European country, not to advance any other nation's dreams of conquest, but for the preservation of the ideals and principles of their own Republic.

The demand for standard literature is also surprisingly large. The men now have time to read books they have always thought they would read, but somehow never got to. There is an impression in some quarters that our soldiers have no time to read. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Most of them have more real leisure than they ever had before. They are free practically every evening, and not only free, but without the distractions most of them had in civil life. There are no parties, no dances, no social engagements, and many of them find that the most pleasant way to spend an evening in camp is with a book. So, in one camp, one man has started to read Boswell's "Life of Johnson." Another is wrestling with Bergson's "Creative Evolution." Another has started Gibbon, and is working hard to finish it before he is sent to France. Still others are beginning courses of reading in various branches of English literature, under the direction and guidance of the librarian.

It is also surprising to find how many of the men read poetry, not only the old favorites, but the new poetry as well. Anthologies are especially in demand, as furnishing a pleasant and stimulating variety. Two consecutive demands at one of the camp libraries were for "Man and Superman" and "Heart Throbs." The camp librarian was a proud man to be able to fill both of these requests.



MEN NOW HAVE TIME TO READ. FREE FROM DISTRACTIONS THEY TAKE UP SERIOUS STUDY COURSES. THIS IS THE REFERENCE ROOM IN THE A. L. A. LIBRARY AT CAMP SHERMAN.

WAR LIBRARY BULLETIN

*Published by the
Library War Service, American Library Association*

HEADQUARTERS: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HERBERT PUTNAM, *General Director*

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Executive Secretary*

CARL H. MILAM, *Assistant to the Director*

JOSEPH L. WHEELER, *Assistant to the Director*

P. L. WINDSOR, (Until January 31st)

BURTON E. STEVENSON, (February 4th to March 1st)

W. A. SLADE

W. L. BROWN, *Disbursing Officer*

Vol. I.

January, 1918.

No. 4

THE PROGRESS: AND A COMING APPEAL

The War Library Bulletin was established in connection with the initial campaign for funds and for books. The first number was issued in August, 1917, the second and third in September. This, the fourth, undertakes to summarize the events of the war service to date and indicates the present situation.

The work actually began with the despatch of men into the camps last September, and of books and magazines even earlier. As, however, the men were not yet in uniform, and the books and magazines were absorbed into the Y. M. C. A. and other buildings, there was until November little in evidence in the camps to identify any of the service as due to the Association. By November certain of our buildings were well along. But the construction—dependent on government agencies—was hampered by various causes, including the freight congestion; so that the first of them was not opened for full use until November 28th.

Meantime, men and books continued to be sent into the field and attention was given to two matters of concern even more urgent than haste in the operations. One was to ensure a sound policy, and a sound system of accounting, essential to the administration of a trust so considerable; the other, to install a businesslike system required for the administration of a large number (over thirty in the main camps alone) of isolated establishments, under a hastily gathered personnel, largely volunteer. This last element—the volunteer character of a large portion of the service—is in accord with the assurance given by the Association that most of the professional service might be expected of volunteers. It has, of course, complicated the problem, and involved some delays; but its results, in holding down administrative expenses, have well justified it, and on the final accounting will stand high to the credit of the Association—as will the other efforts of the administration to keep such expenses at a minimum.

With all these preliminaries disposed of, however,

with our buildings in operation, our staffs substantially complete, and a definite system installed, the work itself may both intensify, and expand rapidly, to meet the needs. The additional resource that it requires is additional books—*gift books*—an indefinite number of thousands of them: books needed far beyond the abilities of our fund to buy, and of the sort that it ought not to be charged with. The campaign for them must go on as long as the war itself goes on. And this Bulletin is as much our appeal for them as a report of progress already made.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
General Director.

An intensive campaign for books will be made, probably during some week in March, and another Bulletin, giving the plans for that campaign, will follow this number within a short time.

But do not wait for the campaign. Books are needed now.

THE FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN

Under the leadership of Dr. Frank P. Hill, Chairman of the A. L. A. War Finance Committee (a sub-committee of the A. L. A. War Service Committee), and with the cooperation of the Library War Council, appointed by the Secretary of War, the financial campaign conducted the last week in September, was highly successful.

The goal set was one million dollars. The amount subscribed was well over a million and a half, or, to be exact, \$1,666,799.93, up to December 28, 1917, including the grant of \$320,000 by the Carnegie Corporation for library buildings.

WHAT BOOKS DO THE MEN READ?

One Day's Circulation at Camp Meade

In one day's circulation the following subjects were represented: French history, mechanics, topography and strategy in war, self-propelled vehicles, hand grenades, field entrenchments, bridges, chemistry, physics, astronomy, geology, hydraulics, electricity, mediaeval history, calculus, civil engineering, geography, American history, surveying, materials of construction, general history, masonry, concrete. About three-fourths of the books taken out were non-fiction.

Scant as the libraries at the front have been and still are, little as they hold of recent publications, they are yet circulating thousands of books and do fine service all of the daytime.—From "Reading at the Front," by Eveline W. Brainerd, in *The Independent*, January 19, 1918.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE CHRONOLOGY

1. CHRONOLOGY.

June 22, 1917. Vote of American Library Association at Louisville creating the War Service Committee, which, "under supervision of the Executive Board," was to represent the Association in its war time activities, including the supply of reading matter to the Military and Naval Forces.

Appointment by War Service Committee of various sub-committees.

June 28, 1917. War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities requests the Association to take full charge of this latter service in the camps.

August 14, 1917. Vote of Executive Board authorizing the War Service Committee, through its Sub-Committee on Finance, to undertake a campaign for funds, to be expended in its work.

August 23, 1917. Nomination by the Secretary of War, at the request of the Sub-Committee on Finance, of a Library War Council, headed by Mr. Frank A. Vauderlip, to assist in the campaign for funds.

August 23-November 1, 1917. Campaign for funds.

August 26, 1917. Matthew S. Dudgeon, Secretary Wisconsin Free Library Commission, assumes duties as "Camp Libraries Director."

August 31, 1917. George B. Utley, Secretary of the Association, detailed by the Executive Board to assist in the war service work, assumes duties as "Executive Secretary."

October 4, 1917. Vote of War Service Committee transferring to Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, direction and control of the work as "General Director." Ratified by Executive Board. Headquarters transferred to the Library of Congress.

October 12, 1917. Contracts placed through the War Department for the library buildings in the sixteen cantonments.

October 18, 1917. Initial budget voted to the General Director. Ratified by the Executive Board.

November 17, 1917. Various Sub-Committees of War Service Committee discontinued.

December 8, 1917. Final meeting of Library War Council. Report to it by Finance Committee of results of campaign. Adjournment of Council, subject to call of Secretary of War.

2. PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Dudgeon's service as Camp Libraries Director and (after October 4th) Camp Libraries Manager closed with the expiration of his leave from Madison December 15, 1917. He continues as a field inspector, with the district in proximity to Chicago as his particular charge.

The present organization at Headquarters is as follows:

Herbert Putnam, General Director; George B. Utley, Executive Secretary; Carl H. Milam (Birmingham Public Library) and Joseph L. Wheeler (Youngstown Public Library), Assistants to the Director; Phineas L. Windsor (University of Illinois), (until January 31st); Burton E. Stevenson (Chillicothe Public Library), (February 4th to March 31st); William A. Slade (Library of Congress); and an

office staff headed by Caspar G. Dickson (Library of Congress). William L. Brown, Disbursing Officer.

Dr. M. L. Rancy (Johns Hopkins University Library) has gone abroad as a foreign representative of Headquarters.

New York, "A. L. A. Dispatch Office" (11 West 40th Street), at the New York Public Library, in charge of R. W. G. Vail (New York Public Library).

Hoboken, "A. L. A. Dispatch Office" (for overseas service), 119 Hudson Street. In charge of Asa Don Dickinson.

For field organization of the camps see list of personnel on page 12.

3. THE FUND.

By advice of the Library War Council \$500,000 of this has been invested in four per cent short term Treasury Certificates. The balance, except certain sums not yet paid over by the local Committees, and a small sum set apart for outstanding "campaign" expenses, remains in the hands of the (Fund) Treasurer, the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, to the credit of the War Service Committee, or (as from time to time voted by the Committee) to the credit of the General Director.

A monthly statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Balances, goes from him to the War Service Committee, the Treasurer of the A. L. A. and the Chairman of the A. L. A. Finance Committee. There is provision for audits by the A. L. A. Finance Committee.

4. AMOUNT OF THE FUND.

The total subscriptions—reported by the Chairman of the War Finance Committee to December 28th were \$1,666,799.93. Of this all had been paid in except \$112,300 of the Carnegie Grant (awaiting the need for it under the building contracts) and small amounts still to be turned in by local Committees.

Certain cities were still to be heard from definitely.

5. THE INITIAL BUDGET

Voted October 18th, included (1) the amount of the Carnegie Grant, immediately applicable to the erection of buildings, (2) \$368,000 for the purchase of books and for binding, and (3) \$177,020 for all other purposes.

HOW THE MONEY IS BEING SPENT

Economies.

Throughout the initial stage of the work the effort has been to keep the administrative expenditures at a minimum, so that every dollar that could possibly be saved for a book shall be applied to it.

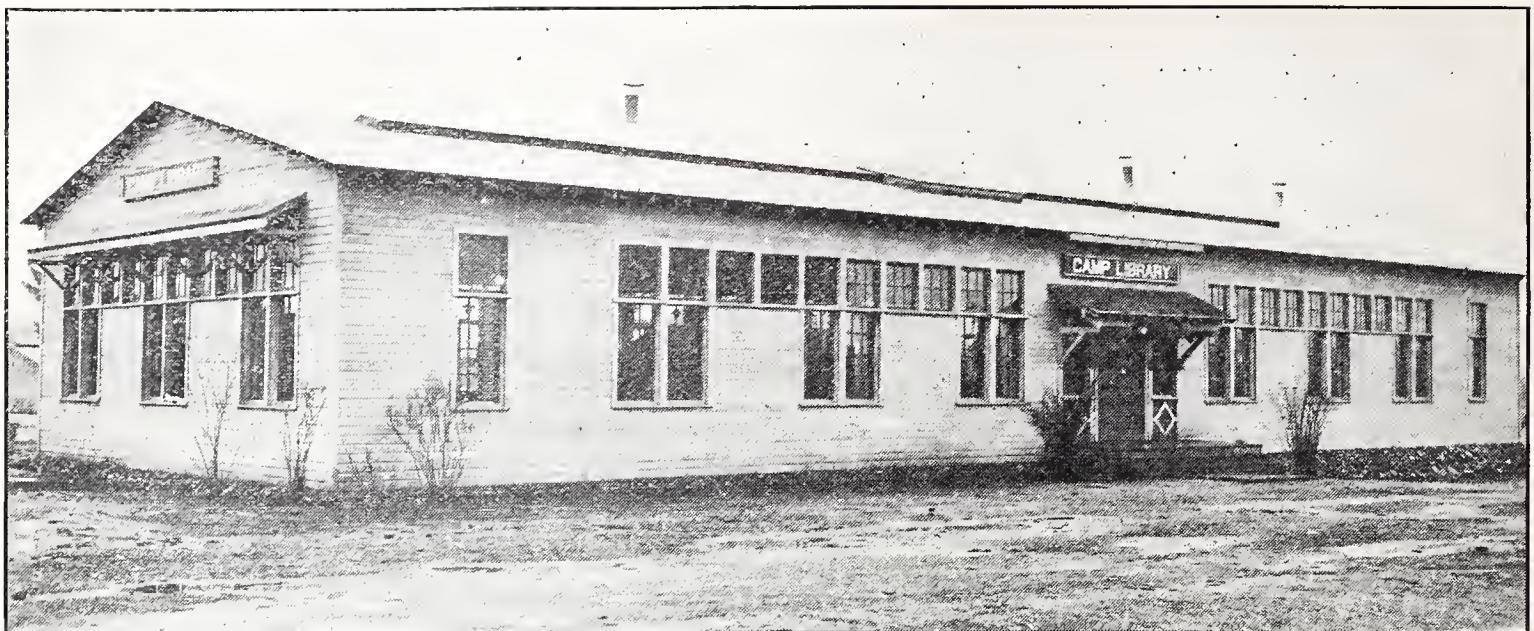
The Headquarters are supplied in the Library of Congress without cost to the Fund.

The buildings at the camps are provided by the Carnegie Corporation.

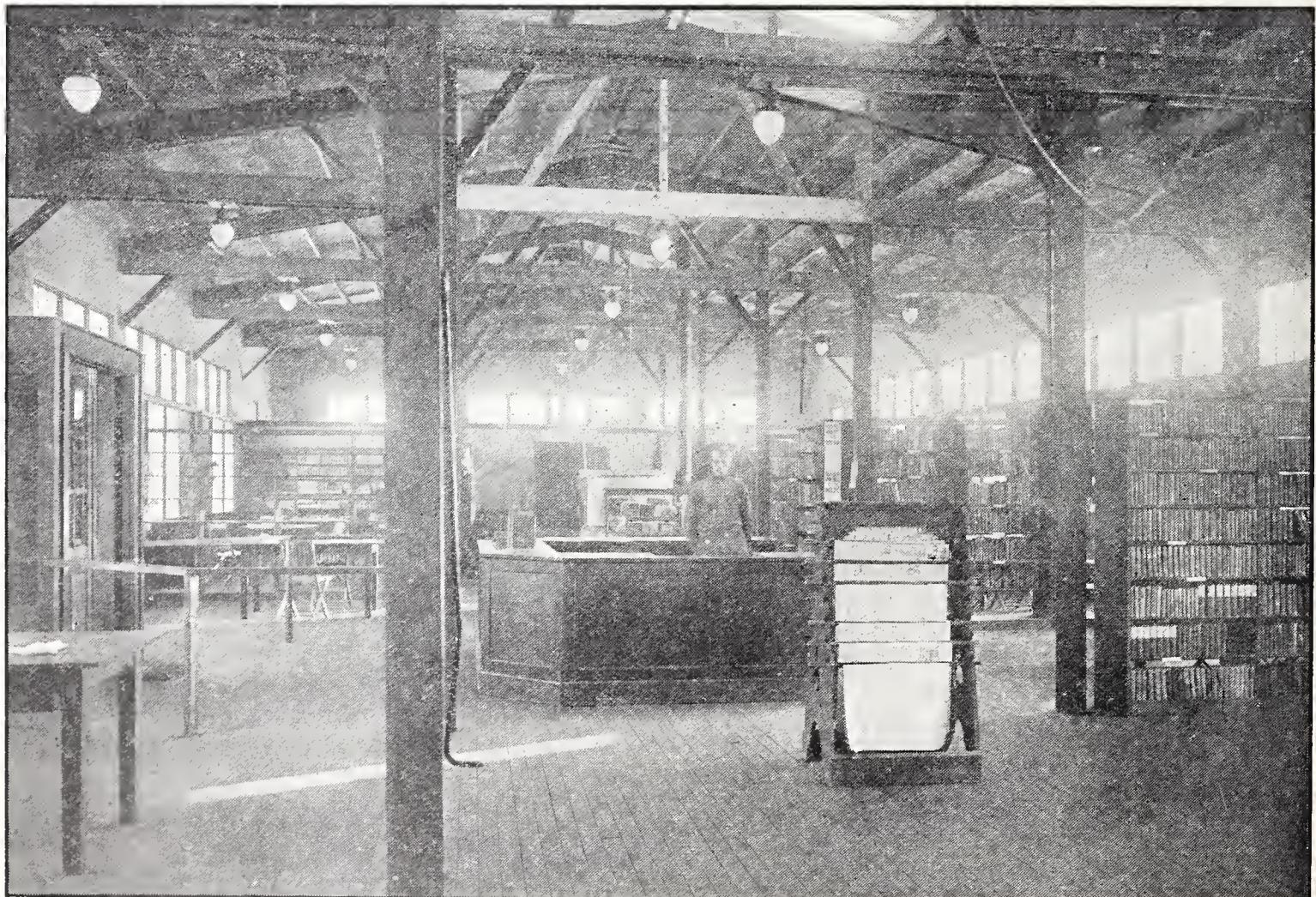
On the books purchased, the publishers give liberal discounts—amounting generally to fifty per cent.

There is at present no paid service except for direct administrative work.

The personnel (including the General Director, some of the other men engaged at Headquarters, and most of the "organizers" at the camps) consists largely of volunteers. (Concluded on page 11.)



EXTERIOR OF TYPICAL A. L. A. CAMP LIBRARY BUILDING AT CAMP LEWIS, WASH., WHERE SOLDIERS FIND EVERYTHING FROM TEXTBOOKS TO FICTION. FROM THIS BUILDING BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS ARE CIRCULATED TO ALL PARTS OF THE CAMP.



INTERIOR OF LIBRARY AT CAMP SHERMAN, OHIO. EACH CAMP LIBRARY HAS READING ROOM SPACE FOR 150 TO 250 SOLDIERS, AND SHELVES FOR 10,000 TO 15,000 BOOKS. THE A. L. A. LIBRARIANS WEAR A DISTINCTIVE UNIFORM.

CAMP LIBRARY BUILDINGS ERECTED

Many Libraries Now Serving Their Camps

Library buildings have been erected or are nearing completion at the thirty-two National Army Cantonnements and National Guard Camps, except at Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., which has been under quarantine for several months. Buildings are also being erected at Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and one has been completed at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

The first building was opened on November 28th at Camp Lewis, Washington. The opening of many others has been delayed only through delay in the arrival of furniture, owing to the freight congestion. Meantime, they are in use for the receipt, preparation and issue of books.

The contracts for the buildings at the National Army Cantonnements were placed October 12th. The buildings for the National Guard Camps were deliberately deferred:

(1) Because of the probable impermanence of these camps. (They are merely tent camps. The Commission on Training Camp Activities has not ventured theaters in them, and even the Y. M. C. A. has abstained from elaborate investment in them.)

(2) Because of the probability that most of the occupants (National Guardsmen already "seasoned") would be sent abroad before buildings could be made available for them.

(3) Because of epidemics in some of them.

But in a number of them, *e. g.*, Sheridan, Kearny, Hancock, etc., library buildings are already completed.

Most of the buildings in the cantonnements are 40 x 120 feet. In the National Guard Camps, they are all 40 x 93. The large buildings have shelves for 12,000 to 15,000 books and comfortable chairs for two hundred and fifty readers. The smaller buildings have shelves for 10,000 to 12,000 books and chairs for one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred readers.

The buildings are heated (adequately except in extreme weather) and well lighted, and especial care has been taken to make them as attractive as possible. In most camps they furnish the one place where a man may spend a quiet evening over a good book, before a good fire.

The buildings are being paid for out of the Carnegie grant of \$320,000, except the one at Great Lakes, for which a special gift was received from an anonymous source.

ROUTINE OF CAMP LIBRARY WORK

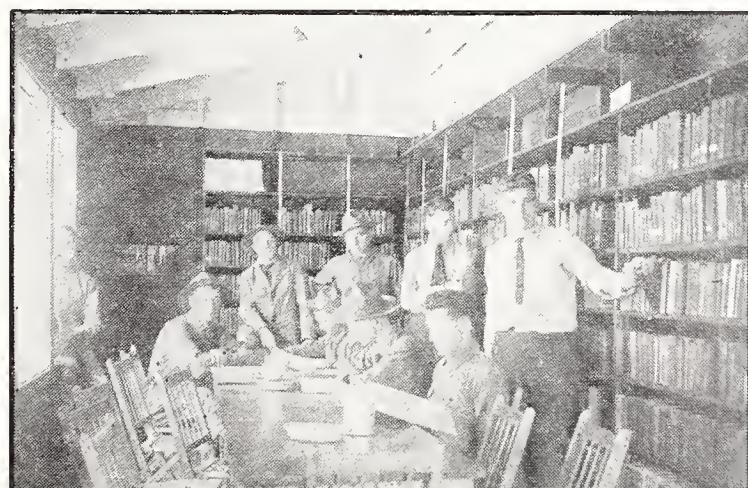
Great Possibilities of Service Are Realized

Everyone connected with the work sees in it greater opportunities and possibilities than were thought of. This is especially true at the thirty-four large camps, where the interest in reading and the demand for instructive books is gratifying to everyone. Each camp

librarian has in prospect a service that is limited only by the number of helpers whom he can "mobilize" and by his ability to get every book into use and to encourage every soldier to read. It is library work of the most picturesque and instructive type.

A camp library is not the same as a town library or a branch of a city system. It is itself a system, which, as one worker points out, is equivalent in some respects to that in a city of 200,000 population. Practically every soldier is a prospective patron. The circulation per capita will be high. Besides the Central Building, there are Y. M. C. A., K. of C., and hospital branches. As the book stock reaches 10,000 or 12,000, the chain of smaller distributing points, or stations, is to be begun, so that in his company barracks or mess hall the soldier can get books at any time. As book supply and clerical assistance allow, the number of these small distributing points will be increased until there is one for each company or equivalent unit. At some camps this may mean as many as 250 stations.

The library stations are in most cases in the shape of traveling book boxes, containing from 50 to 75 books, and the books travel with the boxes, in order to avoid unnecessary records of the exchange of individual volumes. The book boxes have been designed so that the soldiers can charge their own books by the "honor system." They are placed in company mess halls or barracks, so that the soldiers can get books at any hour of the day or evening. This is in contrast to the ordinary library plan of having some one in charge to give out the books at the stated hours. The soldier selects his book, and on the front of the bookcase finds a large placard instructing him how to charge it. He takes out the bookcard, writes his name, and drops the card through a slot. When he returns the book, he drops the book itself into a closed box. When the company monitor finds time to attend to the library, the box is opened, the book cards are placed back in the books, and the books are returned to the shelves for circulation again. All the usual library red tape and many of the practices have been entirely eliminated.



BRANCH LIBRARIES ARE MAINTAINED IN Y. M. C. A., K. OF C. AND HOSPITAL BUILDINGS. THIS IS A TYPICAL LIBRARY CORNER IN A Y. M. C. A. HUT. BOOKS FURNISHED BY A. L. A. CAMP LIBRARY.

A CAMP FOR QUARTERMASTERS

Special Books to Meet a Special Need

One of the interesting experiments in the camp work is the creation of a library at Camp Johnston, ten miles from Jacksonville, Florida, where there are now stationed about 25,000 men, all connected with the Quartermaster's Corps of the Army. As the officers of the camp express it, "It is a school," and the Camp Library, instead of having the usual selection of books, is overbalanced on all sorts of technical topics, especially on mechanical and civil engineering, accounting, the making and repairing of various sorts of equipment, care of horses, transportation, and the like. An A. L. A. Camp Library building is under construction, and the demand for books there indicates that this may be the most heavily patronized library of all, per capita.

Those interested in the library have an ambition to show the War Department that a library of this sort must become a standard part of the Quartermaster's equipment. From many points the suggestion has been made during the last few months that the War Department must eventually take over some of the

library work which is being done by the Association, and that in each Division, at least, there will be one trained librarian as a member of the army. Such service would naturally fall, it is thought, to the Quartermaster's Corps.

The Jacksonville Public Library Board has appropriated \$3,000 for administrative expenses during 1918; and their Librarian, Lloyd W. Josselyn, is in charge of the Camp Library.

THE DEMAND FOR BOOKS IS IMPERATIVE

An interested library worker writes under date of January 14th: "I was working last Saturday in the library when a Y. M. C. A. man came in and asked for 5,000 books to be put on transports early this week. But 3,000 books could be found in the place which would be available, and I have noticed on the tables at the entrances to the building a decided falling off in the number of gifts."

An executive officer of the Y. M. C. A. wrote concerning the work of that organization in certain small camps that "adequate book service is one of the best pieces of work we can put on."



DELIVERY COUNTER AT CAMP LEWIS A. L. A. LIBRARY. IT IS EASY FOR THE SOLDIER TO SELECT, CHARGE AND RETURN BOOKS.

MAGAZINES UTILIZED AT THE CAMPS

Camp Librarians Distribute Thousands of Them

Some of the libraries in the larger camps are receiving tons of so-called "Burleson" magazines every month. These are the magazines sent into the post offices with a one cent stamp on them, without address or wrapper. One camp librarian reports that he is receiving 40 sacks—large government mail bags—each week. Another estimates his receipts at 18,000 pieces a week. Other camps report a serious lack of magazines.

As soon as information is in hand from all camps it will doubtless be possible to arrange for a more satisfactory distribution of the magazines by the postal authorities. If there should be a shortage, announcement of that fact will be made.

The camps that are in need of magazines at the present time are generally supplied with current numbers from nearby cities. In a few cases we have asked public libraries to make shipments of magazines in considerable quantities to far distant camps. Generally speaking, librarians would probably do well to collect magazines only for a definite need which is known to them in advance.

An excellent way of using magazines is to put them on the troop trains. This has been done by public librarians when the men leave town for a camp, and by the camp librarians when the soldiers are being transferred from one point to another.

LIBRARIANS REQUESTED TO REPORT

Full Cooperation of Libraries Desired

Libraries that have made shipments or deliveries of books or magazines direct to camps, forts, barracks or vessels, are requested to notify headquarters unless they have already done so.

Strenuous efforts are being made to check up the needs of every military and naval unit, but it will be impossible to do this accurately unless the libraries report to us every item of service rendered.

Also, libraries are urgently requested to report to headquarters any military or naval unit known to be in need of reading matter. In such cases, give exact name of unit, shipping and post office address, kind of material needed, number of men to be served, and name of some one who will receive and circulate the material when it is sent.

SOME LIBRARIANS WHO HAVE HELPED

A list of librarians now serving in the camps is printed on page 12. Some of the men who have served as organizers and have since returned to their regular positions or taken up other war service are: Adam Strohm, of Detroit; Joseph L. Wheeler, of Youngstown; Carl H. Milam, of Birmingham; J. T. Jennings, of Seattle; G. F. Strong, of Cleveland; Whitman Davis, State Agricultural College, Miss.; Willard P. Lewis, of Waco, Tex.; C. H. Smith, of Boulder, Colo.; Galen W. Hill, of Fairhaven, Mass., and Paul Blackwelder, of St. Louis.

WOMEN AND THE WORK THEY DO

From Campaign to Administration They Are "In It"

Women are deplored the fact that they can not serve in the camp library work. As a matter of fact, they are serving. They are "in it" in the aggregate far more than men. They were in it during the campaign for funds, they are in it in every library soliciting books, sifting them, preparing them, forwarding them. They are actually serving in the camp libraries in a few places. One public librarian, who is also a camp librarian, wrote "twelve young women from my library are at work in the camp today."

They are serving at headquarters, and the women of the profession may rest assured that those responsible for the Library War Service will welcome them in every branch of the work.

As the first prejudice (regular army tradition) weakens with time, and as the officers become accustomed to seeing women in hostess houses, and women



WOMEN OF STAFF AT WORK AT CHILlicothe PUBLIC LIBRARY
PREPARING BOOKS FOR WAR LIBRARY AT CAMP SHERMAN

—mending clothes—in Y. M. C. A. huts, we believe the objection to women in the camp libraries will disappear. If they may serve tea in a hostess house, why should they not serve books in a library?

Such service is, however, within the discretion of the military authorities at each camp, and has actually been permitted in very few places. There are, moreover, some very good reasons for hesitation in some camps. The library routine is arduous. Every person on the staff thus far has been a man who was willing and able not only to do library work, but also to handle 200-pound bags of magazines and large boxes of books, to shovel coal and to drive and care for an automobile. Most of these things women librarians could not do.

There are, however, many things in a camp library that women can do, and do better than men. We hope they will be given more and more opportunities to do them.

One camp librarian reports that ninety per cent of his circulation is non-fiction, mostly technical books, French, historical, and war books.

THE GREAT GIFT OF BOOKS

A Greater Gift is Now to be Sought

It is estimated that 550,000 books have been given for soldiers' and sailors' libraries through the public and institutional libraries of the United States, counting only those that have been considered by librarians as worthy of a place on the camp library shelves. Five hundred thousand of these have been shipped to the camps. But for the congestion of freight—which is impeding the operations of the Government itself—that number would be there now.

The quality of the books given is remarkably good. Few people have taken advantage of the opportunity to unload their worthless accumulations, and when such books were given, they were always eliminated by the librarians before being shipped to camps. The camp librarians and the soldiers who have seen the boxes opened when they arrived in camp have been astonished at the splendid collections.

Another half million books will be needed in the larger camps within the next few weeks. Hundreds of smaller military and naval camps and every naval vessel must also be provided with books.

The big thing that is ahead of us, however, is the service to the men in France. Shipping has been and is a serious problem, but plans have been made which open up this field and we must soon have hundreds of thousands of first-class books to meet the demands.

Many books are being purchased for all branches of the service, but we must continue to supply large numbers, especially of novels and other popular books, from the gifts that come through the libraries of the country.

Realizing the great need, and feeling that the public will welcome an opportunity to put their books into the hands of the soldiers and sailors, the War Service Committee has authorized an intensive book campaign, to be made under the supervision of the General Director of the A. L. A. War Service.

Detailed suggestions for conducting the book campaign are now being worked out. The cooperation of every public library in the country will be necessary if this campaign is to be a success.

It is probable that the plans will call for an intensive campaign some time in March and for a continuous campaign after that date.

HOW TO SHIP BOOKS TO CAMPS

Care in Following Instructions Insures Delivery

The instructions from headquarters to libraries have been changed from time to time, causing some misunderstanding. The following instructions are based on U. S. Army regulations, and, we hope, will not need further revision.

Military Camps

Books and magazines sent direct to the camps will be transported at Government charge, provided that

(1) They are packed in wooden boxes, preferably to weigh not over 100 pounds each.

(2) Addressed:

The Commanding Officer (or in case of Naval Stations, The Commandant).

Camp
State
For Camp Library (or Chaplain or Y. M. C. A. Secretary, etc.).

(3) Delivered, thus prepared, to the local U. S. Quartermaster at the place of shipment. (Upon notice he will send for them, furnishing a Government bill of lading for them. They are not to be sent to him.)

NOTE.—In many towns there is no Quartermaster, but someone has been appointed by the Government to act as receiver for government shipments. In most cases his identity may be learned from the local enlisting office, or by inquiry at local freight office.

The authority of the Quartermaster rests on Article 1144 of the Regulations of the U. S. Army quoted below.

Article 1144

U. S. Army Regulations 1917

1144. A quartermaster is authorized to transport books and musical instruments purchased for, or donated to, post chapels or to post or company libraries, and gymnastic and athletic appliances purchased with regimental, exchange, or company funds, for the use of troops, from the nearest market to the post or station of the troops. Also to furnish transportation at public expense for reading matter donated for the use of the enlisted men of the Army, or the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, or any branch thereof, such transportation to be furnished from place of donation to the post, hospital, or barracks where intended for use. All such packages will be impersonally addressed and consigned to the proper commanding officer of troops or hospitals, or the commandant of the barracks.

Naval Stations, etc.

Shipment of books at government expense to naval stations, navy yards, etc., is permitted from only a few of the large cities. Definite instructions have been sent to the libraries in those cities.

Shipping by Freight

Books may be shipped by prepaid freight when the need is urgent, or on definite instructions from Headquarters. In such cases, take received bills and mail them, with explanations, to Headquarters for reimbursement.

DO THE MEN READ?

Well, listen to this:

At Camp Sherman there are a number of Syrians scattered through the various regiments. One of them happened into the camp library one day and was amazed to find a Syrian daily, published in New York, on file there. He sat down forthwith and read it from end to end. Next day he was back, bringing another Syrian with him. The news had spread, and now there is a delegation of Syrians waiting regularly to read their newspaper, which, by the way, is donated by its publishers.

CAMP LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

National Army Camps

<i>Camp</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Librarian and Assistant</i>
Custer.....	Battle Creek, Mich.	J. S. Cleavenger, Librarian. B. L. Smits, Assistant.
Devens.....	Ayer, Mass.	J. A. Lowe, Librarian. Asa C. Tilton, Assistant.
Dix.....	Wrightstown, N. J.	Henry H. Eddy, Assistant. Howard L. Hughes, Librarian.
Dodge.....	Des Moines, Iowa	Harold Brigham, Assistant. F. B. Spaulding, Librarian.
Funston.....	Fort Riley, Kans	Carl A. Klumb, Assistant. J. A. Hays, Assistant.
Gordon.....	Atlanta, Ga.	W. H. Kerr, Librarian. H. V. Clayton, Assistant.
Grant.....	Rockford, Ill.	Floyd McNeil, Assistant.
Jackson.....	Columbia, S. C.	A. R. Nichols, Librarian. Basil B. Wood, Assistant.
Lee.....	Petersburg, Va.	R. L. Walkley, Organizer. J. C. Barbee, Assistant.
Lewis.....	American Lake, Wash.	J. C. Barbee, Jr., Assistant. C. B. Roden, General Supervisor.
Meade.....	Admiral, Md.	Wharton Miller, Librarian. Morrill P. Josselyn, Assistant.
Pike.....	Little Rock, Ark.	H. S. Green, Librarian. J. M. Karper, Assistant.
Sherman.....	Chillicothe, Ohio	E. E. Ruby, Librarian. Louis E. Castle, Assistant.
Taylor.....	Louisville, Ky.	Albert R. Rowell, Assistant. Leo Etzkorn, Assistant.
Travis.....	San Antonio, Texas.....	Arthur L. Bailey, Librarian. H. S. Leach, Assistant.
Upton.....	Yaphank, L. I.	Winthrop H. Chenery, Librarian. Eric Janssen, Assistant.
		Burton E. Stevenson, Librarian. Carl P. P. Vitz, Assistant.
		Charles G. Matthews, Assistant.
		Geo. T. Settle, Librarian.
		Raymond J. McCoy, Assistant.
		Paul Rusch, Assistant.
		J. F. Marron, Librarian.
		Geo. B. Manhart, Assistant.
		Frank L. Tolman, Librarian.
		E. C. Harper, Assistant.
		Raymond N. Brown, Assistant.

National Guard Camps

Bowie.....	Fort Worth, Texas	Herbert E. Richie, Librarian. W. McKee, Assistant.
Cody.....	Deming, N. M.	Earl N. Manchester, Librarian. Ralph A. Beals, Assistant.
Doniphan.....	Fort Sill, Okla.	L. L. Dickerson, Librarian. John B. Egan, Assistant.
Beauregard.....	Alexandria, La.	(Quarantined.)
Fremont.....	Palo Alto, Cal.	W. E. Henry, Organizer.
Greene.....	Charlotte, N. C.	F. L. D. Goodrich, Librarian. R. M. McCurdy, Assistant.
Hancock.....	Augusta, Ga.	Robt. P. Bliss, Librarian. C. F. Cochran, Assistant.
Kearny.....	Linda Vista, Cal.	J. H. Quire, Librarian. I. N. Lawson, Assistant.
Logan.....	Houston, Texas	M. G. Wyer, Organizer. W. R. Watsabaugh, Librarian.
MacArthur.....	Waco, Texas	Louis Horne, Assistant.
McClellan.....	Anniston, Ala.	J. E. Morgan, Librarian. I. A. Pace, Assistant.
Sevier.....	Greeneville, S. C.	Geo. L. Doty, Librarian. Wm. Blair, Assistant.
Shelby.....	Hattiesburg, Miss.	Ralf P. Emerson, Librarian. Alvin W. Clark, Assistant.
Sheridan.....	Montgomery, Ala.	G. P. Griffin, Acting Librarian. C. R. Bickham, Assistant.
Wadsworth.....	Spartanburg, S. C.	Louis J. Bailey, Librarian. F. D. Slocum, Assistant.
Wheeler.....	Macon, Ga.	D. J. Amrose, Assistant.
Johnston.....	Jacksonville, Fla.	Geo. G. Champlin, Librarian. T. A. Gallagher, Assistant.
		Frederick Goodell, Librarian.
		T. L. Holman, Assistant.
		Lloyd W. Josselyn, Organizer.

Other Camps

(Fort) Oglethorpe.....	Chickamauga, Ga.	Chas. D. Johnston, Organizer. W. B. Johnson, Assistant.
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Naval Training Station

Great Lakes.....	Great Lakes, Ill.	John F. Phelan, Organizer. H. E. Röelke, Librarian. Morris M. Smith, Assistant.
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War Library Bulletin

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VOLUME I

FEBRUARY, 1918

No. 5

More Books Needed for the Camp Libraries and for our Men "Over There"

INTENSIVE BOOK CAMPAIGN, MARCH 18-25, 1918

FULL DETAILS TO GUIDE LIBRARIANS IN ORGANIZING AND CONDUCTING THE CAMPAIGN

THIS war must not be a war of destruction only. It must be carried on constructively as well. The result must be a net gain to humanity. Our fighting men must receive during inevitable leisure hours in training and service the humanizing, helpful effects of good reading. The Public Library must accompany the men into the war. Through the Library War Service of the American Library Association, thirty-seven Free Circulating Libraries have been provided at training camps, and library service is being extended through the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and K. of C. buildings, and through chaplains to smaller camps, posts, forts, naval stations and vessels, and through all these agencies to our soldiers and sailors overseas. *The imperative need now is for more books.* Several hundred thousand have been supplied. Two million more should be supplied.

The librarian is being depended upon to carry on this Book Drive in his locality. This Bulletin gives the necessary directions for doing it simply and successfully. Please be sure to give every family an opportunity to take part. *Remember the American People want to serve their fighting men!*

WAR LIBRARY BULLETIN

*Published by the**Library War Service, American Library Association*

A. L. A. WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

J. I. WYER, JR., *Chairman* GRATIA COUNTRYMAN

E. H. ANDERSON W. H. BRETT

C. F. D. BELDEN ELECTRA C. DOREN

F. P. HILL

HEADQUARTERS: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HERBERT PUTNAM, *General Director*GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Executive Secretary*CARL H. MILAM, *Assistant to the Director*JOSEPH L. WHEELER, *Assistant to the Director*

BURTON E. STEVENSON (February 11th to March 31st)

CAROLINE F. WEBSTER

LAURA SMITH

WILLIAM A. SLADE

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON

WILLIAM L. BROWN, *Disbursing Officer*

Vol. I.

February, 1918.

No. 5

THE STATE ORGANIZATION

The Secretary of the State Library Commission, the Librarian of the State Library or some other prominent librarian of the state will be in charge of the campaign in each state.

His part in the campaign is to stimulate state-wide publicity, to organize the campaign in towns not on the A. L. A. mailing list, to appoint District Directors within the state and coöperate generally in the local campaigns. Reports of the results in each community are to be made to the State Agency.

The success of this campaign will depend to a very great extent upon these State Agencies—upon the thoroughness with which they organize the work and secure coöperation from every possible source.

It is suggested that the publicity from the State Agency include:

1. As much state-wide newspaper publicity as possible.
2. Letters to all libraries urging them to participate.
3. Letters to officers of state organizations asking them to secure the coöperation of their local chapters.

District Directors, appointed by the State Agencies, will coöperate with local Campaign Directors, helping in any way they can. But local Campaign Directors should not delay the campaign work, waiting for further authority or instructions from anyone. Initiative and energy are the things that count.

LOCAL EXPENSES

No funds have been provided by the A. L. A. War Service Committee for local expenses in this campaign. They will be slight and should be borne, it is thought, by the local library or other local organization, as a contribution to the soldiers and sailors.

STATE AGENCIES

(Provisional List)

Alabama, Thomas M. Owen, Division of Library Extension, Montgomery.

Arizona, Estelle Lutrell, University of Arizona Library, Tucson.

Arkansas, Dorothy D. Lyon, Public Library, Little Rock.

California, M. J. Ferguson, State Library, Sacramento.

Colorado, Charlotte A. Baker, Secretary State Library Commission, Fort Collins.

Connecticut, Caroline M. Hewins, Secretary Free Library Committee, Hartford.

Delaware, Thomas W. Wilson, Secretary Free Library Commission, Dover.

Florida, Lloyd W. Josselyn, Public Library, Jacksonville.

Georgia, Susie Lee Crumley, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

Idaho, Margaret Roberts, Secretary State Library Commission, Boise.

Illinois, Anna May Price, Secretary Library Extension Commission, Springfield.

Indiana, Secretary Public Library Commission, Indianapolis.

Iowa, Julia A. Robinson, Secretary Library Commission, Des Moines.

Kansas, Mrs. Adrian Greene, Secretary Traveling Libraries Committee, Topeka.

Kentucky, Fannie C. Rawson, Secretary Library Commission, Frankfort.

Louisiana, Henry M. Gill, Public Library, New Orleans.

Maine, Henry E. Dunnack, State Library, Augusta.

Maryland, L. H. Dielman, Peabody Institute, Baltimore.

Massachusetts, C. F. D. Belden, Public Library, Boston.

Michigan, Mrs. M. C. Spencer, State Library, Lansing.

Minnesota, Clara F. Baldwin, Secretary Public Library Commission, St. Paul.

Mississippi, Mrs. A. K. Hamm, Librarian Public Library, Meridian.

Missouri, Elizabeth B. Wales, Secretary Library Commission, Jefferson City.

Montana, M. Gertrude Buckhous, University Montana Library, Missoula.

Nebraska, Charlotte Templeton, Secretary Public Library Commission, Lincoln.

Nevada, Joseph D. Layman, University of Nevada Library, Reno.

New Hampshire, A. H. Chase, State Library, Concord.

New Jersey, Sarah B. Askew, Public Library Commission, Trenton.

New Mexico, Evelyn Shuler, Librarian Public Library, Raton.

New York, W. R. Watson, State Library, Albany.

North Carolina, Mary Faison Devane, Librarian Public Library, Goldsboro.

North Dakota, Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, Secretary State Library Commission, Bismarck.

Ohio, C. B. Galbreath, State Library, Columbus.

Oklahoma, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Librarian High School, Chickasha.

Oregon, Cornelia Marvin, State Librarian, Salem.

Pennsylvania, Secretary, Free Library Commission, Harrisburg.

Rhode Island, Walter E. Ranger, State House, Providence.

South Carolina, Robert M. Kennedy, University Library, Columbia.

South Dakota, Julia Stockett, Free Library Commission, Pierre.

Tennessee, Mrs. Pearl W. Kelley, State Capitol, Nashville.

Texas, C. Klaerner, State Library, Austin.

Utah, Mary E. Downey, Library Secretary, Salt Lake City.

Vermont, Ruth L. Brown, Secretary Free Library Commission, Montpelier.

Virginia, H. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian, Richmond.

Washington, J. M. Hitt, Secretary State Library Commission, Olympia.

West Virginia, State Librarian, Charleston.

Wisconsin, M. S. Dudgeon, State Capitol, Madison.

Wyoming, Agnes R. Wright, State Library, Cheyenne.

FOREWORD TO CAMPAIGN DIRECTORS

The conduct of this intensive campaign for more books for our armed forces is easy and its success is assured by the result of the A. L. A. financial campaign last September and by the response to past appeals for Liberty Bonds, the Red Cross, K. of C., Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Its success is also indicated by the results of the quiet initial campaign for books which was interrupted and set aside by the financial campaign. Over half a million books are now doing service as a result of that effort. It will be easy to get the two million books required in this campaign, if the Campaign Director in each locality is convinced in advance that the people *want* to give the books and *will* give them if the way is opened for them to act.

While this responsive public mental attitude may be safely assumed, no step in the campaign can be overlooked. People must be told *what* you wish them to do and *how* they can do it. When they have felt the stimulus which will cause them to *want to give books*, it should be made easy for them to *give them*.

It is important that the organization be perfected early and that it include the machinery for

1. Publicity.
2. Solicitation.
3. Collection.

With these steps carefully worked out in advance, you can not fail.

This Bulletin contains various recommendations as to the organization and conduct of the Campaign. It is not expected that all the recommendations will be applicable to all localities. From those offered it is hoped the local Campaign Director will be able to select such as are especially adapted to his community.

ORGANIZATION

DETAILED PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN

(A summary of this plan appears on page seven)

Campaign Director: The Campaign Director should be awake to the fighting man's need for books, and should possess an enthusiastic desire to serve that need. In towns where there are public libraries, the librarian is the logical Campaign Director. (In cities where there are two or more librarians—as, for example, a public and a university librarian—they should agree as to which one shall be Campaign Director.) In cases where the librarian can not act, the chairman of the Board of Trustees or someone else may be selected. The Library Board should act as an Advisory Committee to the Campaign Director.

In each place where there is no Public Library there is always some outstanding man or woman of influence in the community, whose patriotic desire to serve has already been tried, who will gladly become Campaign Director.

Headquarters: The Public Library in nearly all cases should be the headquarters. If this is not possible, headquarters should be established in some centrally located building easily accessible to the public where books may be conveniently left.

Captains: The Campaign Director should select captains of various groups who will assume the details of Publicity, Solicitation and Collection of books, leaving the Director free to supervise the campaign, covering neglected spots and strengthening weak places. These captains should be chosen for their efficiency and should represent the varied interests of the locality.

PUBLICITY

The Captain of Publicity should be an influential and energetic publicity man. On his team should be editors and advertising managers of the daily and weekly newspapers and advertising men representing motion picture theatres, big stores, etc. This team will assist in the publication of news and advertising publicity and in the distribution of posters, placards and leaflets. (Do not overlook the editors of foreign language publications. Books in foreign languages are needed in every camp.)

Frequent press bulletins are sent from the Headquarters in Washington. These and accounts of what has been done in your own community, the personnel of your campaign committees, the human interest stories in War Library Bulletin No. 4 and in this Bulletin, and T. W. Koch's interesting pamphlet on "War Service of the American Library Association," which has been sent you, will furnish material for newspaper publicity and give enthusiasm to the workers.

On pages 8-11 are news stories which may be copied and given to the newspapers, also an article for an editorial which can be rewritten or used as it is. Copy is also given on page 12 for a display advertisement in contributed space and for a "box" which merchants will be glad to insert in their own advertisements if requested.

A supply of a striking picture poster will be sent to each librarian. The design is by Charles B. Falls, of New York, a well known poster artist. It is printed in three colors, is 28 x 42 inches, and should be displayed in the library, post-office, store windows and other public places.

Another poster, "Signalling for Books," designed for the New York Public Library, will be sent in small quantities.

Placards for store windows and other strategic places will be sent in small quantities.

A four-page illustrated leaflet, "Books for Our Soldiers and Sailors," will be sent to each librarian in sufficient quantity to be freely distributed by Team Captains. It describes what has been done and what individuals are asked to do.

Merchants. The leading merchants will gladly cooperate with the Publicity Captain by distributing the four-page leaflet in parcels, and will, in their regular advertising, offer to pick up bundles of books, if wrapped and ready when parcels are delivered to customers.

Book Stores. The far-seeing book dealer, realizing the value of the creation of the reading habit, will cooperate with the Campaign Director. He can be furnished with book marks to be printed locally, one to be placed in each book sold, reading:

When you have read this book, will you not send it to the Public Library marked "War Service of the American Library Association?"

Camp libraries are maintained and books furnished to soldiers and sailors in America and overseas.

Every effort will be made to get the posters, four-page leaflets and placards to the librarians in time for the campaign. If the congestion of traffic prevents this in any case, it is hoped a locally printed supply of publicity material can be made.

Moving picture theatres will gladly coöperate by throwing slides on the screen during the campaign. These slides can be made locally. Suggested copy will be found on page 12.

The importance of adequate publicity should be emphasized. There can not be too much.

SOLICITATION

There are millions of unused books in American homes.

The appeal which will bring those books into action should include:

The large amount of time which a soldier has for recreation of some kind.

The loneliness and emptiness of his unemployed hours.

The value of books in maintaining the morale of the troops.

The necessity of books to men with the reading habit.

The opportunity to develop the reading habit among men who do not have it.

The moral effect of good reading in preventing hours of idleness filled with temptation.

The necessity of books in educating the armed men of foreign extraction in the language, literature, history and ideals of the United States.

The usefulness of books to men seeking efficiency in war and to those seeking promotion.

The effect of books in preparing the soldiers and sailors for better positions in civil life and normal occupations after the war.

Getting the Appeal into Homes. The publicity in the newspapers, the distribution of the posters and placards and the careful use of the four-page leaflet "Books for Our Soldiers and Sailors" by the Captains of various groups mentioned below will reach many families where books abound.

The Captain of Commercial Organizations should represent the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Rotary Club, City Club, etc., all of which will be glad to have the subject presented by a talk, by letter, or by the distribution of the four-page leaflet.

Captain of Patriotic Societies. The various patriotic societies of men and women are organized and active in War Service work. The heads of these organizations should be consulted and a Captain for the group or for each organization chosen, who will bring the campaign before the members and solicit gifts of books, arranging if possible to have them brought to a central place.

Captain of Churches. One or more Captains should be chosen representing these religious groups, who will undertake to arrange for the solicitation of books, the distribution of the four-page pamphlet in the pews and among the older Sunday School classes, the reading of a notice from the pulpit and the collection of books from a central place. The moral value of good reading should make an effective appeal.

Captain of Women's Clubs. In many women's clubs there are committees on war activities from whom a captain may be chosen who will become responsible for the distribution of the four-page leaflet among the members of the club and undertake the conduct of the campaign for the solicitation and collection of books.

Captain of Red Cross Chapters and other War Work Organizations. These efficiently organized associations, active in all good forms of service, should easily be interested in the Book Drive. A captain should be chosen with a team representing each chapter or group to carry on the campaign within its membership. Their frequent meetings for work offer excellent opportunities to bring books to a central point.

Captain of Boy Scouts. A very important part in this campaign is to be taken by the Boy Scouts. Special instructions are being sent out to local officials from Boy Scout Headquarters calling upon the troops to make an intensive campaign for the best boys' books, such, for example, as those in "Every Boys' Library, Boy Scout Edition." A "White List of Authors," prepared by the Library Commission, Boy Scouts of America, is sent with this Bulletin. It will be sent in quantity to the Boy Scout officials. In many communities the Scouts will also assist the Collection Captain in a house-to-house canvass and in assembling miscellaneous books. Every Campaign Director should get in touch with the Scout Commissioner or Executive of his town at once.

The Captain of Children's Organizations should represent the Junior Red Cross, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Grammar Schools, etc. They can help in distributing publicity material and in assembling books. The national officers of the Junior Red Cross have pledged the coöperation of local chapters and the Campaign Director should not fail to take advantage of this offer.

Captains of High Schools and Colleges. Two captains with teams representing secondary and higher education could probably make arrangements to present the appeal to the student body with a view to getting at least one book from each student. Books could be brought to the school and the whole collection turned in as a gift of the institution. In this connection it is well to remember that recent text books in *good condition*, published since 1910, on Mathematics, Science, History, English and French will be found useful.

Captains for the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C., the Y. M. H. A. and the Y. W. C. A. These associations already know from their experience in the camps of the need for Camp Libraries and of the demand for books. As they are coöperating thoroughly as branch libraries in the camps, they will undoubtedly coöperate in the campaign to get more books. A captain repre-

senting each of these organizations should be appointed to conduct the campaign within his organization.

Captain of Fraternal Organizations. Many men and women may be reached through their secret societies. One captain with a team representing each lodge will be advisable.

Captain of Granges and other Farmers' Associations. Members will be desirous of sending some of their best standard books to the men under arms. The captain from this group should ask particularly for books published since 1910 on agriculture and horticulture and on the care of animals.

The Public Library is the heart of this campaign. Every visitor should be given one of the four-page leaflets and should be otherwise encouraged to remember the men in khaki. At the entrance of the library a table or box should be provided with a sign reading "Leave Books Here for Our Soldiers and Sailors."

COLLECTION

It is important that it be made easy for donors to give their books to the Library War Service. It is equally important that all books given shall be gathered quickly at the Public Library that they may be promptly prepared and shipped to the camps.

Captain of Collection. Choose for this position a man whose work makes him familiar with collection and delivery of merchandise. On his team should be others representing stores, laundries, delivery and transfer companies and someone representing the city administration. This team must work in close harmony with the other teams (such as those representing the children's organizations), which are likely to make a house-to-house canvass.

Self-Delivery. There is a decided advantage in getting donors to bring their gifts to the Public Library.

Street Boxes, into which books may be dropped, should be provided at much-frequented places. The boxes may be closed at the top to keep out rain and snow, with slots at the sides to receive books. They should be big enough to care for the outpouring of books which will be received in this drive and to bear a poster, 13 x 16 inches, reading:

BOOKS
FOR OUR
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
LEAVE THEM HERE
OR TAKE THEM TO
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

These boxes may be placed at transfer points on street railways, at exits of important suburban railway stations, at ferry houses, church doors on Sunday, at prominent stores, and at places to which people go directly from their homes. Ample publicity should tell people where these boxes will be placed. The Captain of Collection should arrange to have them emptied daily during their use. If a box is found not to be used, shift it to another place.

Merchants' Delivery Wagons. Reference has been made to the coöperation to be obtained from merchants, and to the use of their delivery automobiles and wagons to pick up wrapped parcels of books at

places where they deliver merchandise. It is quite possible that certain public-spirited retail merchants will be willing to stop anywhere upon request to pick up wrapped parcels of books. The Campaign Director may prepare locally a cloth sign to go on each side of each wagon, with grommets in the corners to allow it to be tied on. The inscription might read:

YES, I WILL STOP ANYWHERE

FOR

BOOKS FOR OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Neighborhood grocers, with small delivery trucks, would, upon request, willingly coöperate in this way.

Laundries. By arrangement, certain laundries might be willing to receive a package of books from each home from which they collect laundry work. This can be made public through the newspapers and credit for a kindly and useful service will attach itself to the company which is willing to coöperate. In some cities the laundry wagons have brought in thousands of books.

Motor Cars can be secured from patriotic owners to call for parcels of books from donors who can not personally deliver them to the Library.

Municipal Motors and Wagons can be used for collecting books by arrangement between the Public Library and other municipal departments.

The public should be asked to wrap books securely to permit easy handling and to prevent damage, and address them "Library War Service, Public Library."

CONFERENCES FOR ORGANIZATION

Library Board. The Campaign Director should carefully study the plan of the campaign, select those parts which are applicable in his community, and then call a meeting of the Library Board to get its advice on the general conduct of the campaign, and especially on the appointment of captains.

Special Conferences. Immediately after the captains are appointed, the Campaign Director should have meetings of the Publicity Team, the Collection Team and perhaps also of the Boy Scout and Children's Organizations Teams, as they are largely responsible for the success of the work, and as their work overlaps that of the other committees.

Meeting of All Captains. On or before March 14, there should be a meeting of all captains. At this meeting there should be:

1. An address by a good speaker on the importance of this campaign.

2. An explanation of the plan by the Campaign Director, giving especial attention to methods of Solicitation.

3. Statements by the Publicity and Collection Captains about their work, showing how other teams should coöperate.

4. Distribution of posters, placards and leaflets, in quantity.

The results of the Campaign will depend largely upon the character of this meeting. It is worth careful thought and preparation. All the literature about camp libraries and the need for books should be drawn upon for the talks.

KINDS OF BOOKS TO ASK FOR

The generous people from whom the two million books will come are not all book-wise. The judgment of many of them as to the kinds of books needed will not be infallible. It should therefore be guided.

Experience in the camps indicates that our soldiers and sailors want books of great variety, but there are certain limitations. The following list of subjects is based on reports and recommendations from the camp librarians:

Fiction

Adventure	Love stories of the best sort
Western stories	Stories of business
Detective stories	Historical novels

Non-Fiction

Military science	Automobiles
Aeroplanes	Electricity
Engineering	Mechanics
Agriculture	Horses
Business	Drawing
Books on the war, especially the "tales from the trenches"	
Wireless telegraphy and telephony	
Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, etc.	
Letter-writing (personal and business); filing	
Poetry, old and new	
Biography, especially autobiography	
Travel and history, especially of Western Europe	
French conversation books	
Popular books in foreign languages	

They do not want out-of-date books on science and technology, nor out-of-date text-books.

They do not want worn-out books of any kind. The books should be in good condition.

They do not want the kinds of books that appeal especially to women.

BOOKS ISSUED AT CAMP SHERMAN LIBRARY

Sunday, January 13, 1918.

Non-Fiction

Aldrich, Hilltop on the Marne
Beesley, Loss of the Steamship Titanic
Bishop, Story of the Submarine
Cross, Soldiers' Spoken French
Cardon, Practical French Course
Conklin, Heredity and Environment
Copeland, Selections from Byron
Donovan, The Roosevelt that I Know
Empey, Over the Top
Franck, Zone Policeman 88
Fraser & Acquair, Shorter French Course
Fernau, Because I Am a German
Garey & Ellis, Junior Plattsburg Manual
Garrett, My Bunkie and Other Ballads
Gerard, My Four Years in Germany
George, Law of Human Progress
Gilson, Wealth of the World's Waste Places and Oceans
Hall, Kitchener's Mob
Hankey, A Student in Arms
Hatton, Magicians' Tricks
Haweis, Music and Morals
Intl. Cor. School, Electric Lighting and Railways, vol. 3.
James, Mechanism of Steam Engines
Jerome, Three Men in a Boat
Libro Segundo de Lectura
Longfellow, Evangeline
MacDonagh, The Irish at the Front
MacGill, The Great Push
Marden, Pushing to the Front
Müller, Manual of Military Aviation
Norton, Elements of Geology
O'Brien, English for Foreigners
Pan-American Union, Bulletin, Nov., 1917
Patterson, With the Zionists in Gallipoli
Pierce & Matthews, Masterpieces of Modern French Drama

Electricity

Review of Reviews, Dec., 1916, August and December, 1917
Roosevelt, Fear God and Take Your Own Part
Service, Rhymes of a Red Cross Man
Seton, Animal Heroes
Sharp, Practical Electric Wiring
Strong, Up to Date Practical Letter-Writer
Swope, Inside the German Empire
Thompson, Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism
U. S., Field Service Regulations U. S. Army
U. S., Prov. Drill and Service Regulations for Field Artillery
Van Dyke, How to Judge a Picture
War Manual—1914
Webster's Dictionary—small volume
Wentworth, Plane and Solid Geometry
White, School Algebra
Winchester, Flying Men and Their Machines
Winslow, With the French Flying Corps
World's Work, September, 1917
Wurdz, Foolish Dictionary
Zanthes, Speech, How to Use It Effectively
Zerbe, Motors

Fiction

Barbusse, Under Fire
Burroughs, Beasts of Tarzan
Chamber, Adventures of a Modest Man
Comstock, Son of the Hills
Connor, Corporal Cameron
Connor, The Doctor
Connor, Patrol of the Sun Dance Trail
Craddock, Fair Mississipian
Currie & McHugh, Officer 666
Curwood, Danger Trail
Dickens, Pickwick Papers
Doyle, My Friend the Murderer
Doyle, Rodney Stone
Dunsany, Fifty-one Tales
Ford, Torchy
Grey, Border Legion
Grey, Rainbow Trail
Grey, Riders of the Purple Sage
Henty, At Agincourt
Henry, Strictly Business
Henry, The Trimmed Lamp
Isham, Under the Rose
Jerome, Passing of the Third Floor Back
Lewis, The Throwback
London, Mutiny of the Elsinore
McCutcheon, Daughter of Anderson Crow
MacGrath, Best Man
MacGrath, Half a Rogue
MacGrath, Million Dollar Mystery
Mitchell, That First Affair
Miller, His Rise to Power
Porter, Freckles
Porter, The Harvester
Porter, Michael O'Halloran
Reynolds, The Supreme Test
Rinehart, The Circular Staircase
Rinehart, Street of the Seven Stars
Thackeray, Henry Esmond
Tracy, One Wonderful Night
Twain, Pudd'nhead Wilson
Verne, Centre of the Earth
Wells, Bealby
Wells, Soul of a Bishop
White, From the Valley of the Missing
White, The Westerners
Wister, Lin McLean

MAGAZINES

Magazines are *not* to be collected unless you know of a specific need.

Camps that are not receiving a sufficient quantity from the post-office, through the one-cent stamp arrangement, are, for the most part, being cared for by nearby cities through the public libraries of those cities.

If you know of needs that are not being supplied, please communicate with Headquarters.

Campaign Plan—A Summary

What to Do and How to Do It for the Local Campaign Director

THE ORGANIZATION

Campaign Director, usually the librarian of the public library, is in general charge.

Headquarters: the public library or other central building.

Library Board acts as Advisory Committee to Campaign Director.

Campaign Director should call meeting of Library Board on or before March 4 to discuss campaign and get suggestions about Committee appointments.

Campaign Director, on or before March 6, should make the following appointments:

For Publicity

1. Captain of Publicity with team representing newspapers, advertising firms, motion picture advertisers, and merchants' advertising men.

For Solicitation

Captains for:

2. Commercial organizations.
3. Patriotic societies.
4. Churches.
5. Women's clubs.
6. Red Cross and other war work organizations.
7. Boy Scouts.
8. Children's organizations.
9. High Schools.
10. Colleges.
11. Y. M. C. A.
12. K. of C.
13. Y. M. H. A.
14. Y. W. C. A.
15. Fraternal organizations.
16. Grangers and other farmers' associations.

For Collection

17. Captain of Collection, with team, representing stores, laundries, transfer companies, city administration, etc.

Perhaps few cities will have captains for all of these groups. Many will have captains for other groups. Some of the above (as for example No. 2) may require subdivision.

CONFERENCES FOR ORGANIZATION

Campaign Director should have conference with Captains of Publicity and Collection, before March 11.

Call meeting of all captains on or before March 14.

At this meeting—

1. A good speaker should tell of the need for books.
2. Campaign Director should explain method of campaign in general, giving advice especially to Captains of Solicitation groups.
3. Captain of Publicity should tell what his team will do and how other captains can coöperate.

4. Captain of Collection should tell how books will be collected and give necessary suggestions to other captains.

5. Newspaper stories, posters, etc., should be given to Captain on Publicity.

6. Four-page leaflet should be given in quantity to all captains.

7. Placards for collection boxes should be given to Captain on Collection.

FOLLOW-UP WORK

After this meeting the Campaign Director will keep in daily touch with all captains to see—

1. That the Publicity Captain has something in the newspapers every day, gets slides into all motion picture theatres, distributes the placards and posters, etc., and uses every other means of publicity.

2. That the Captains on solicitation distribute leaflets and make the appeal for books to every group and at every meeting in the city.

3. That the Collection Captain gets the collection boxes in place, automobiles and delivery wagons promised, placards and posters distributed for boxes and wagons, and a house-to-house canvass organized.

4. That library patrons are properly encouraged to give books when they visit the library.

5. That no matter what happens, large numbers of books are collected for our soldiers and sailors.

THE REPORT

On March 25 the Campaign Director should report to his state agency (see list on page 2 of this BULLETIN) the number of books collected. Use one of the blanks enclosed with the BULLETIN, keeping exact duplicate for your file.

It is important that this report be sent promptly, as books are urgently needed at once. Supplementary reports can be made later.

SHIPMENT

Full instructions for preparing and shipping books will be given in Bulletin No. 6, to be issued in March.

When this intensive drive is over, urge the people not to stop. We shall need their new books as soon as they have read them, as long as the war lasts.

In Easton, Pa., books and magazines are collected by the school children on the first Monday and Tuesday of each month, and brought to the school buildings. They are brought to the library by volunteers from the Rotary Club. Cards have been signed up by many citizens promising to contribute books regularly.

Make a special appeal for books received as Christmas presents last December. Many have been read and should be passed on now to the soldiers.

Publicity Helps

News Paragraphs for Suggested Publicity

These articles may be clipped or copied and reprinted in newspapers. They should be supplemented by items of local interest—what has been done by your city, plans of the campaign, names of captains with their teams, and organizations that are coöperating. Many interesting facts and "human interest" stories will also be found in the War Library Bulletins, in the library periodicals, in Dr. Koch's pamphlet and in other Library War Service literature.

A BIG BOOK DRIVE

Two million books are needed by the Library War Service of the American Library Association to furnish reading matter to soldiers and sailors in camps in America, on transports, on board naval vessels and overseas.

A big drive to get these books is to be carried on in _____ during the week of March 18, and _____ librarian of the _____ library is arranging the details of the campaign.

A fund of a million and a half dollars was raised last September to build Camp Library Buildings at thirty-four camps, equip them, provide trained library service and to purchase such books as are not given. The buildings are finished, the libraries are being actively used and the service is being extended to branches in all Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. huts, Hospitals, Y. W. C. A. hostess houses, and to chaplains in smaller forts, posts and on naval vessels.

Several hundred thousand books have already been given and more than 100,000 books have been purchased.

There are many expensive technical books needed which will not be supplied by gift. In order that the fund may be used for these purchases, and for administering and extending the service, the public is now asked to make large gifts of popular books. They may be left at the public library, or if the books can not be taken to the library, they will be called for if the librarian is notified.

BOOKS FOR THE MEN "OVER THERE"

We have not forgotten that our men who are going to war are human beings. We do not want them to be entirely without home-like influences. The Library War Service of the American Library Association has erected Camp Libraries at thirty-four training camps, has furnished trained library service and is circulating books throughout the camps by means of branch libraries in Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. huts and Y. W. C. A. hostess houses. Its service is also extending to naval bases and ships, and dispatch offices are maintained at important embarkation ports. Books are put on transports for use of the men on the voyage and are taken off at the end of the voyage and turned over to the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. secretaries, to chaplains and Red Cross units for further circulation among the men "over there."

Several hundred thousand books have been placed in libraries by gift or purchase. As the army increases, more books are needed. For every man in service there should be a book in service all the time. A big nation-wide Book Drive is to be conducted during the week of March 18, and every person is invited to contribute books from his private collection to be sent to our soldiers and sailors. Books taken to the Public Library marked "Library War Service" will be welcomed.

In almost every home there are books purchased recently, or standard volumes still popular, which are seldom referred to. They should be put to use in these free circulating libraries for soldiers and sailors. Gift books should be selected with care, for they are to serve virile, impressionable young manhood.

All sorts of books are in demand at the libraries. Non-fiction is called for as much as fiction. The libraries need books of reference; books on the war; books on the trades, technical and professional subjects; recent textbooks in mathe-

matics, civil, mechanical, and electric engineering; books of new and standard poetry, biography, history and travel; and books for older boys.

GIVE BOOKS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The Library War Service of the American Library Association is extending its work already established in thirty-four camps, by sending books to the men "over there." With several hundred thousand books in its free circulating camp libraries and branches, it needs many thousands more to meet the demands being made upon it. Its fund, generously given by the public last autumn, is being used to purchase books which will not come to it through gifts, and for purchasing great quantities of books in England for our troops in France, to save transportation across the ocean.

During the week of March 18, a great outpouring of books from private collections will supply the books needed to extend the humanizing work of the Library War Service, to the constantly increasing number of men under arms; to furnish books and magazines to the sailors on naval vessels at home and in foreign waters; and to place books on transports for the men going abroad.

Generous owners of private collections of books are asked to take such of their volumes as they would like to give for the use of soldiers and sailors to the Public Library, marked "Library War Service." They will be taken care of by trained library workers and put to work at once upon camp library shelves.

CAMPAIGN FOR BOOKS

The _____ Library, backed by a Publicity Team, a Collection Team, and Solicitation Teams representing the various organizations of the city, is making an intensive campaign this week for books for soldiers and sailors.

Many kinds of good books are wanted. It is clear, however, that books which served past generations, and have no message for present day people, would not be useful. Nor will books for girls engage the serious attention of warriors. But it is interesting to note that non-fiction circulates in camps as much as fiction. This war is so full of new engineering and technical features that men seeking promotion have to study mathematics and many technical subjects. City-trained youths are for the first time put in charge of horses. Country-trained boys are figuring trajectories. This diversified training calls for many trade and technical books.

The standard books of poetry, essays, drama, philosophy, biography, and history are all useful. The presence of many men of foreign extraction, not skilled in English, makes a demand for boy's books.

Books on the war are in great demand. Empey's "Over the Top" leads in popularity. Recently published volumes of European travel and history are acceptable.

There is no danger of giving too good books nor too many. Let some go that can not be replaced, the giving of which means sacrifice.

HOW THE SOLDIERS TAKE IT

"I'll be hanged if this isn't civilization," was the view expressed by a veteran sergeant of the regular army, upon his first visit to the A. L. A. Camp Library, at Camp Funston, Kansas. He wandered about looking at the book shelves and the comfortable reading chairs. He then walked over to the Camp Librarian and delivered his characteristic comment.

To the Public Library at Newark, N. J., came a letter from a soldier in one of the New Jersey camps. He had heard of the A. L. A. work. His station was too small to have a camp library of its own, so he wisely wrote to the nearest public library: "Can't you send us something to read?" he asked. "We ain't got no books. We are regulars but we get just as lonesome as the National Guards."

A Christmas box was made up. It contained books, food and tobacco. It was directed to "Private Smith and his friends, Camp Blank."

Back came a letter of acknowledgment: "Thank you for the box. If you ever done it good to anybody you done it good to me, but please don't bother to send the eats. Use all the space for books. Books is what we want."

The A. L. A. Camp Library at Camp Johnston, near Jacksonville, Fla., which is a Quartermaster Corps Training Camp, had an average daily circulation of 400 volumes during its first week. The demand for technical and military science books proved at the outset to be so great, that Lloyd W. Josselyn, the Camp Librarian, was compelled to place all volumes of this kind on "reference" shelves.

At the A. L. A. Dispatch Office in New York sailors from nearby came to take away books and magazines. They left the magazines and took the books, declaring they would come any distance, at any time, to carry off as many books as they were permitted to take.

The libraries for naval vessels of all types are now being supplied by the A. L. A. War Service. It is aimed to place books in the hands of sailors, soldiers and marines wherever they are.

WHAT SOLDIERS READ IN A QUARTERMASTER CAMP

"The most popular books in camp are the 'Quartermaster Manual' and 'Over the Top,'" says L. W. Josselyn, Librarian at Camp Johnston, near Jacksonville, Fla. "'Private Peat' and 'Army Regulations' are close competitors, and we need Shakespeare, 'The International Encyclopedia,' Kipling and Service—a lot of additional copies."

The A. L. A. Library Building at Camp Johnston was formally opened on January 28th. "After the first half hour of service," says the librarian, "we made every technical and military science book 'reference,' and would not let them circulate. I can state with absolute certainty, that every book on carpentry, mechanics, engineering, and in fact all the useful arts, and every book on military subjects would have gone before we closed that first night, if we had not made them 'reference.'

"It's amusing," he says, "to see men lined up to get Carter's 'Horse, Saddles and Bridles,' or Captain Hayes' 'Veterinary Notes.' If I circulated the 'Quartermaster's Manual,' I would need a thousand copies. The automobile books are in great demand and the truck drivers are disappointed because they can't take these books out. But if they stay here they are in use all the time, whereas, if I circulated them, they would be idle part of the time.

"But this is not simply a technical library. We had several shelves on the War and there are rarely six volumes in. Jack London, Shakespeare, O. Henry, Service, Kipling, Churchill, Stewart Edward White, Zane Grey, Richard Harding Davis and Irvin S. Cobb are all very popular."

DO SOLDIERS HAVE TIME TO READ?

When the A. L. A. War Service first began working out its plan to place books in the hands of soldiers and sailors, at home and overseas, a veteran army officer of high rank ventured the opinion that the men in the army training camps would not read. He added that if he and his brother officers knew their business, the men would be kept so busy they would not have time to read.

In his estimate of the situation this officer was wrong. His mistake became apparent during the first fortnight the training camps were open. At that time the A. L. A. camp libraries had not been completed. The supply of books was small. Everything was inadequate except the yearning of the soldiers for books. So keen was their desire that many soldiers assisted the Camp Librarians in unpacking and preparing the books for use, and did everything else they could to hasten the time when books would be available in large numbers for use.

It has been found that if certain squads or companies are stationed at great distances from the camp library buildings, they take pains to arrange with the camp librarian for the delivery of books. If deliveries can not be arranged for in any other way, the unit will send one of its own men to the library to get the books.

The Camp Libraries are open daily from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. and there is scarcely an hour of that period when soldiers are not on hand to enjoy the books and magazines. They come regularly at night, but also they frequently spend brief periods of leisure during the day in reading. Thousands of books are circulated all the time.

What fooled the veteran army officer was the class of men that came in response to the draft. He forgot, apparently, that these men would represent a fair cross section of the American people and that the ranks of the National Army would contain men of all types. These men have not only the time to read several hours every day, but they have a keen desire to read and study. They like reading for recreation, of course, but they want also books from which they may learn. They are constantly calling for advanced textbooks, for books dealing with all phases of the war, and for other books that will advance them in the profession of a soldier.

"At the outset I had great doubt as to the necessity or even importance of providing camp libraries," said Ex-President William H. Taft, in his address at the dedication of the A. L. A. Library at Camp Lee. "I haven't any doubt about it now."

THE KIND OF BOOKS TO GIVE

"What do soldiers read?"

The experience of A. L. A. camp librarians proves that one might as well ask "What grows in the United States," and expect a brief answer.

Find what the American public reads and you will find what the American soldier reads.

The answer is that he reads everything. Camp Librarians are called upon one minute for modern fiction. The next minute they are looking for an advanced textbook on engineering.

"Donors of books for soldiers should remember that the American soldier wants all sorts of books, so long as they are good books," is the advice that comes from Headquarters of the A. L. A. War Service in the Library of Congress.

Textbooks offered must not be out of date. Those published before 1910 are not generally acceptable. Salacious books will never reach the camps. It is useless to send them.

Fiction is always in demand, of course. But the soldiers want poetry, too.

Many expensive 1918 books—especially on technical subjects—must be purchased. Every volume of fiction, biography, poetry, or history donated will release more money from the A. L. A. War Service Fund for the purchase of books of instruction.

Persons responding to the call for books can apply the test: "Would the men of my acquaintance enjoy this book?" If the answer is in the affirmative, it's a good book for camp libraries.

BOOKS WANTED FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

(May be used as a basis for an editorial)

Not the least hopeful sign of the many which are being brought to attention by the war, is the use of the libraries provided in training camps by the Library War Service of the American Library Association. The abundant leisure time in the life of an enlisted man can well be spent in study and recreational reading. The man returned to civil life will be better for the reading facilities supplied at camps. Books are necessary to the soldiers from the university undergraduate student-body. They are equally necessary to the soldier seeking promotion through efficient preparation. We know how helpful they can be to the young men who, for the first time, have plenty of leisure in which to cultivate the reading habit.

The several hundred thousand volumes now in the Camp Libraries and branches are quite inadequate to meet the demands of a constantly increasing army and navy. Men in France, or fighting at sea in foreign waters, need books in leisure hours. Soldiers on transports and in detached camps, men in hospitals, all appreciate the helpful influence of good books.

The public should be glad to participate in the nation-wide "Book Drive" to be carried on during the week beginning March 18. Private collections will furnish the many thousands of books needed, whose present owners will gladly

transfer them to Public Libraries to be sent to Army and Navy Camps.

The necessity of Public Libraries to people living under normal conditions, is intensified to soldiers living in camps under abnormal conditions. Certainly all may enthusiastically join in the "Book Drive."

WHAT THE CAMP LIBRARIES NEED

The wide range of reading indulged in by the men at the army training camps is indicated in the following extract from a letter from Malcolm G. Wyer, Camp Librarian, Camp Logan, Texas, addressed to Headquarters:

"There is immediate need for books of live present day interest, bearing on all phases of the war; books of travel and history of France, United States, England, etc., mathematics (arithmetic and geometry); French conversation; automobiles; army engineering; manuals of army organization, service, etc.; poetry of service, Noyes, Masefield, Whittier, Longfellow and collections of war poetry; inspirational books on modern social and religious questions. You undoubtedly have had calls for such material from all camps where work is in progress, and I should be glad to receive a consignment of books of this character, *with titles duplicated from five to fifteen times*. I will have some definite lists to requisition as soon as I can get time, but please send me a shipment as soon as possible. There should also be 8 or 10 good war atlases."

CAMP LIBRARIES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

(*For a Saturday or Sunday "feature-story"*)

No doubt some of the half million people who contributed to the "million dollar book fund" raised last fall by the American Library Association for the benefit of our National Army and Navy have been wondering what has been accomplished. The work already done has been done so quietly that few probably realize the remarkable progress made in the five months since the financial campaign.

In a memorandum to the Commission on Training Camp Activities, Dr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, who in October took over the general direction of the actual work, has given a summary of it which should be gratifying not only to those who contributed so freely to the fund, but to every one interested in the welfare of the men.

It emphasizes the attention given at the outset to the installation of a sound system of accounting necessary to the conduct of a work extending over a large area, and involving, in the large camps alone, thirty-seven isolated establishments and a considerable organization; both needing to be co-ordinated.

The endeavor throughout has been to keep the administrative, and especially the "overhead" charges at a minimum, so that every dollar possible should be saved for a book.

The Headquarters are provided at the Library of Congress, without expense to the Fund. The major work of collecting the gift material and of sifting and forwarding it is done by the local librarians—all volunteer. Part of the staff at headquarters, and a third of that in the field, is lent by libraries, so involves no charge upon the Fund save for subsistence and travel. The "salary" (honorarium—rather) of the regular Camp Librarians, so far as any is paid, is but \$100 a month, that of their assistants but seventy-five. That of the few "organizers" and members of the general staff who receive any pay is but to reimburse their institutions for the substitute service required during their absence, where the institutions themselves can not afford this. No present salary on the entire roll exceeds \$2,800 per annum.

The Headquarters staff, besides the Director, includes George B. Utley, of Chicago, Secretary of the American Library Association; Joseph L. Wheeler, Librarian of the Youngstown Public Library; Carl H. Milam, Librarian of the Birmingham Public Library; Burton E. Stevenson, Librarian of the Chillicothe (Ohio) Public Library; Miss Caroline F. Webster, of the New York State Library; William J. Hamilton, of the Washington Public Library, and from time to time others drawn into temporary and advisory service, besides a competent fiscal and clerical corps. The staff has the benefit also of considerable volunteer assistance from the Library of Congress itself.

In every large camp a library service has been inaugurated, under the direction of a trained librarian; in nearly every large city there is a local headquarters (at the Public Library) in operation for the receipt, preparation and dispatch of material proffered as a gift; a main assembling and Dispatch Office (the "A. L. A. Dispatch Office") is provided in the New York Public Library; and special ones at or near embarkation points are established for the receipt and preparation of books to be shipped abroad. An important one is at Hoboken—119 Hudson Street, in charge of Mr. Asa Don Dickinson, another at Newport News, in charge of Wm. H. Brett of the Cleveland Public Library. At these embarkation points will be operated the service to the men on the outgoing transports.

More than 500,000 books are already in the larger training camps with an additional 50,000 in the smaller camps. These are not mere "heaps of books," but carefully assorted and arranged collections. They are handled much as they would be in any public library, though with the minimum of formality. Another 50,000 are on their way to camps or have been shipped abroad. Of this total of over 600,000, more than 100,000 have been purchased from the Fund. The rest are gifts, the result of a book campaign undertaken by libraries last fall.

It has been found that sufficient fiction and light literature generally, to take care of the needs of most of the camps, may be procured by gift, and the Association is, therefore, devoting its money to the purchase of serious books, especially the latest and most advanced technical books, *for which there is an urgent demand*. Men in camps are from all walks of life and of all degrees of training and education, and their interests are extraordinarily varied, ranging from "Rolfe in the Woods" to Bergson's "Creative Evolution," from the earliest poet to the latest treatise on gasoline motors.

It is the demand for serious reading, as well as the equally great demand for war books, which the Association is most concerned to meet, for it is these books which will make our men better soldiers by increasing both their technical and their general efficiency. But the recreational reading is also of vital importance.

Of the fund raised for this service, \$320,000 given by the Carnegie Corporation and \$10,000 by an anonymous contributor, was given for the erection of camp library buildings. These have been built at an average cost of less than \$10,000 each, and most of them are in operation, supplied with an experienced staff. They are all forty feet wide, and range in length from ninety-three to one hundred and twenty feet. They contain a comfortable and attractive reading room, shelving for about 12,000 volumes and sleeping rooms for the staff. In most camps, branch collections have been established in the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and Red Cross buildings, and these are served daily by an automobile service for the distribution of books and magazines.

The Camp Librarians are also handling the vast quantities of magazines donated for the use of the men in camp, and distributing these promptly—a task in itself formidable.

For its overseas service the Association is sending abroad expert librarians to supervise the distribution of reading matter to the Expeditionary Forces. (Dr. M. L. Raney, Librarian of Johns Hopkins University, is one of them.) The present intention is not to provide buildings, nor an organization, abroad, but to do the actual distribution there through the Army Chaplains, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Red Cross, and other such agencies. The Library representatives will have personal supervision of it in order to insure that the books and magazines given by the American public or bought with the Fund it has provided, shall be placed where they will do the most good.

The Library War Service has now reached a stage where many more thousands of books are needed. To obtain these it is asking the public to make gifts of suitable books from private collections. It has arranged for a nation-wide "Book Drive" during the week beginning March 18. Those who desire to give are requested to select good books from their libraries, wrap them, mark "Library War Service," and take them to the Public Library. They will be sent where they are needed and may be given freely. All the gifts will be properly handled by trained librarians.

Intimate View of a Dispatch Office

Human Interest Shown by Gift Book Inscriptions

Do the men of our army and navy need books? Do they really *want* them? A pertinent question in view of the fact that the American Library Association is soon to inaugurate a nation-wide campaign to secure two million, in addition to the 600,000 already in the camps.

There could be no better answer to this question than is contained in the account which Mr. James Hodgson of Albany gives of his experiences at the A. L. A. Dispatch Office in the New York Public Library, where thousands of books, both gifts and purchases, have been handled. Most of them have been sent to the camp libraries in the big camps, but several thousand have been delivered direct to soldiers and sailors, for use on vessels and with small units of the military and naval forces, and it is from this personal contact that the most interesting of the experiences have arisen.

"The books themselves furnished their quota of interest," says Mr. Hodgson, "for they ranged all the way from the latest and best fiction and war books to halves of Bibles, and books on elementary science of the vintage of 1850. In spite of the one-volume, fine printed editions of Shakespeare, the Greek grammars of 1830, the cheap books which the owners were ashamed to keep around the house, the annual reports and all, the gifts showed a surprisingly good average. Only about 20 per cent were discarded, and while not over 30 per cent were what the A. L. A. would have purchased, at least 50 per cent could be taken without question, and another 30 per cent were too good to throw away.

"Valuable books were quite plentiful, too, for a great many first editions and autographed copies were received. As notable examples of editions the station received one first edition, first issue, and two first edition, second issue, of Holmes' 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' and several first editions of O. Henry.

"There were a great many large gifts, among them the Employees' Library of the Postal Telegraph Company consisting of 1,500 volumes. The private library of the late Mr. Hodgson, of New York, containing many autographed editions, 400 volumes; a gift of several hundred volumes from the Lotus Club for an officers' library at Camp Upton; several hundred new volumes from a Connecticut lady; several thousand volumes from the Mercantile Library of New York; and there were many authors who presented several hundred copies of their own works, a notable example being Dr. Hornaday's 'The Man Who Became a Savage.'

"A large number of the books had greetings in them, such as 'Best wishes to the brave soldier boys at the front,' with such occasional variations as this which appeared in the front of a German grammar: 'For the boys to study German with so that they can order the prisoners around, while some more serious people have written in short prayers. In a very elementary girl's book, the donor, the author, had writ-

ten: 'To the soldier who gets this book: Maybe you will not care for this story, but you may have a little sister at home who would.' One author who presented us with several copies of her book, inserted a card which read: 'Dear boys, if you like this book please drop me a line, so that I may be glad to hear from you.' A branch librarian from the East Side sent in a very nice one-volume edition of Shakespeare with the note attached: 'A little boy who liked this book very much wanted me to give it to the soldiers.' And so the inscriptions ran, from prayers to laughters, but always with something cheering to the boys, even if unintentional.

"The personal work in the place was done largely with sailors who would come into the office for books for their ships. Usually the surgeon in the smaller boats, or the chaplain, radio operator, librarian or what-not on the larger boats would come in with several 'blue jackets' to pick out personally and carry off their supply. One little boat that carried about 75 men was so hard pressed for room that the surgeon had to build the shelves for his books over the entrance to one of the cabins, but there the books were put, and as one of the sailors expressed it, 'They're awfully hard to get at, but we had to have them, and that was all the vacant space there was.'

"For a time when the men came in to get reading matter—and this applies to soldiers as well as sailors—it was our custom to show them the pile of magazines first, and it certainly was a treat to watch their faces brighten up when you told them to take what they wanted. It was well worth while, for all the extra hours we put in. But when we just mentioned the fact that they could take all they wanted from the pile of books in the corner, every magazine was dropped on the spot and not another one would they take. If they were pleased, and showed it, at the magazines, there are no words to describe the joy and pleasure with which they fell on the books. The alacrity with which a soldier or sailor would take a huge arm-load of books for his camp or ship, even when he had to make a social call and then make a long trip before he got back to his fellows, is a symptom that you can interpret for yourself.

"Naturally the books they took showed a great variety, from the very best to a nearly-bad poor; they seemed to take authors they had read and liked and others which they had heard of. More than one 'standard' author was taken out in that way by men who had heretofore never read them. The taste in non-fiction was surprising. Poetry, of course, was very popular, but mathematics and electricity ran it a close second. We never forced the Bible on any one, but a good many were taken because they were seen in the pile, while in some cases they were asked for. One sailor was particularly delighted with a cook book he had found. In fact, no matter what the subject, there always seemed to be some one who wanted it."

Display Advertising and Lantern Slides

DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS

To be set five inches over two columns in newspaper space contributed by a public spirited citizen.

BOOKS NEEDED BY OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Look over your shelves and pick out the books you are going to send to the men in khaki.

Select the books you enjoyed, but will never read again.

Choose some you would like to keep. Others will like them, too.

Men like Adventure, Western Stories, Detective Stories, Biography, Travel, History, and Poetry of all kinds.

War Books, military manuals and up-to-date technical books are in great demand.

Wrap them up and label the package "Library War Service, American Library Association."

Send the package to the Public Library or telephone —— and they will be called for.

BOOKS NEEDED FOR OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Take your
Novels and Poetry,
History, Travel and Biography,
To the
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

They will be sent to our soldiers and sailors everywhere.

"BOX" ADVERTISEMENTS

To be Inserted in a Merchant's Regular Advertisement

YOUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WANT SOME OF YOUR BOOKS

A campaign for books is being made this week. We urge our patrons to cooperate.

Wrap your books, label them "Library War Service" and

Send to
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOOK DRIVE WEEK BOOKS WANTED BY OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Select from your libraries good books in good condition; wrap and mark "Library War Service" and take them to the Public Library. They will be sent to Camp Libraries in America and "over there."

A Sane Sensible War Service

BOOKS WANTED BY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Please go to your book-shelves, select as many good books as you can spare; wrap, mark "Library War Service," and take to the Public Library, to be sent to the camps.

LANTERN SLIDES—TO BE MADE LOCALLY

YOUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Want some of *your* books

The best you have
are not too good.

Take them *this* week

to the
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

War Library Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE
LIBRARY-WAR SERVICE, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Headquarters: Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

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THE LIBRARY, NO. 56

VOLUME I

APRIL, 1918

Library War Fund

\$1,700,000

What Has Been Done

36 camp library buildings erected

117 librarians now in the field

464 camps, stations and vessels served

109,403 selected books sent overseas

300,000 books purchased, largely technical

1,349,000 gift books sent to camps and stations

5,000,000 magazines distributed systematically

(Including "Burleson" Magazine)

The Volunteers

By RUPERT HUGHES

Captain of Infantry, U.S.N.A.

Everything that has been said or that could be said in praise of the value, the comfort and the charm of books may be safely multiplied to represent their importance to soldiers.

In the first place soldiers are humans; in the second place they are peculiarly human, because the conditions in which they live are devoid of so many of the things that are considered necessities in ordinary life.

They have many compensations for what they sacrifice; they have a noble activity in place of divans of ease; they have the companionship of embattled patriots; they have the thrill of supreme endeavor.

They have long hours of fatigue, loneliness and discomfort. Books enable them to take distant journeys without leaving their posts; books rest and refresh their souls while their bodies repose; books make music for them without noise, tell them stories and give them new horizons.

A book is that most unusual kind of a friend who talks only on request and can be made to shut up without hurting his feelings.

Almost any kind of book is better than no book at all. The soldiers in Libby Prison read two old gram-

mars until they were worn to shreds. Some men want detective stories and some want tragedies. Anyone, who has ever waited for a railroad train in a railroad station and has read the advertisements and even the time tables over and over, can understand the help of the printed word. Soldiers are generally waiting for a late train. They wait, not hours, but days, nights, weeks, months.

There are so many soldiers there is no danger of an oversupply of reading matter. Each book will be read by a dozen or a hundred men, and each man will need a hundred books to while away his time.

The more solid volumes can be stored in the permanent camps and the billet stations. The light works will go into the kit to furnish some dreary dugout with a magic carpet.

Books are letters from home and from strange countries, written by the best letter writers and addressed to nobody in general but to everybody in particular.

You may not be able to serve in the firing line, but you can go there as a volunteer. Send the books you like best. They will best represent you at the front. Books are reinforcements.

Library War Service at the Pensacola Station

By ALBERT E. COYLE, Y.M.C.A.

"What use, indeed, would soldiers or sailors have for books, when limpid Florida skies and azure Gulf waters combine to promote play, or lull into loafing and somnolence?"

Surely, if books could be dispensed with anywhere, it ought to be at the artillery posts and naval air station skirting Pensacola harbor. The answer is found in the handsomely appointed library rooms and the crowd of eager readers found in each of the Y. M. C. A. buildings which minister to the needs of the soldiers, sailors and aviators at the Air Station, and at Forts Pickens and Barrancas.

The need for adequate library facilities at the larger cantonments is fairly obvious; whereas, the generous extension of this work to the hundreds of similar military posts and naval stations throughout the country is less patent but even more imperative. The transformation effected by the Library War Service at Pensacola is impressively indicative of urgent opportunities elsewhere. When a visiting admiral of the Navy recently inspected the new library room and magazine "den" at the Pensacola Air Station, he pronounced them superior to similar equipment in any navy yard he had yet seen. Less than five months ago the Admiral could scarcely have found an armful of good books among all the enlisted men; whereas now, both at the Air Station and the neighboring artillery forts, *one man out of every four reads and returns a book a week*:

Even in the fertile South things do not grow with-

out a reason, Topsy's testimony to the contrary notwithstanding. When the first Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. secretary arrived on the job last August, he found no public library in Pensacola, and only a few musty books with funereal bindings behind padlocked doors—the ghost of a former chaplain's library—available for the men of the service.

A local book campaign was instituted, with the result that some five hundred good volumes were placed on open shelves both at Fort Barrancas and the Air Station, and good reading was stimulated by placard advertisements and personal talks with the men. An appeal for assistance to the A. L. A. brought a generous promise of five thousand volumes and other books as they were needed. Such a collection was thought too valuable to leave unprotected upon open shelves; for, as one marine put it, "You can't get together two or three thousand men without having a few rascals among them, and those few will soon cause our best books to evaporate." Moreover, the library would be worthless for reference purposes, unless the books were classified and each book kept in its place. A large class room in each "Y" building was immediately set apart as a library. Shelves were installed, walls and floors stained, large reading tables made and varnished, ample lighting facilities provided, librarian's desk placed by the exit door, and all was ready for the reception of the books.

It is more, however, than a midsummer night's dream to classify, list and prepare for the shelves

upwards of six thousand volumes. The aid of the A. L. A. was again invoked, and thanks to the indefatigable assistance of Miss Lucy E. Fay, Librarian of the University of Tennessee library, the books were ready for the loan desk stamp, even before the interior decorating was completed.

The library of the Air Station now comprises 4,500 volumes, about one-sixth of which are non-fiction. Four large reading tables with movable chairs are supplemented by window seats in the five windows. A periodical and magazine room or "den" opens off the library, where representative newspapers from all parts of the country and the current national magazines are kept on file.

At the new Fort Barrancas "Y," a corner room with six windows contains the library of some 2,500 volumes, of which one-fourth is non-fiction. Two features of this library might commend themselves to others planning similar collections. A large interior window opening from the library into the main auditorium enables every man who enters the building to see the tempting array of books within, thus making the library its own best advertisement. Moreover, the one door to the room is situated just at the end of the stamp and stationery counter, so that the services of an extra librarian are not required and the library can be kept open at all hours of the day. The magazine and newspaper problem is solved here in an adjacent lobby or lounging room, where newspaper files, rack and magazine covers preserve neatness and prolong the usefulness of the periodicals.

The library room at the Fort Pickens "Y" has about one thousand volumes, contained in a small but well lighted room, with one long reading table and movable chairs.

The books in all three libraries are classified according to the Dewey decimal system. In order to promote the reading of books on the war, these have been gathered together and designated by a capital "W" with the author's initial in lower case. The card shelf-list, expanded by necessary cross-references, does duty also as a catalogue; while typewritten shelf labels denoting the general class, serve as guide posts to the non-fiction shelves.

A new and valuable library feature of war service, now being developed at Pensacola, is an inter-loan system, whereby the assets of all three libraries will be, in effect, pooled, so that a man at one post may secure a book contained only in the library of one of the other posts. The result will be that each post will have the practical benefits of a library of 8,000 volumes.

The intellectual stimulus afforded by such a library is not its only value. Men who read good books do not dissipate their spare moments in dangerous or vicious amusements. From the military standpoint, the intelligent, thinking army is the hardest fighting army, for it understands the value of the eternal principles for which it is contending. Lastly, the library helps bridge the gap between officer and enlisted men, for those who are worthy in each class find themselves traveling along the same road toward a spiritual brotherhood.

THE WORK OF A DISPATCH OFFICE

By Margaret Mann

To be at Newport News is to be at the American front. Those in the real fighting lines are surely no more active than are those who surround this active community and have a part in preparing our men for France. It is a busy and an interesting place.

Before the A. L. A. Dispatch Office was opened there was no way for the many soldiers and sailors stationed here to get enough books to supply the needs. The public libraries at Norfolk and Newport News have given good service, but no ordinary stock of books is adequate to supply the number of men encamped in this vicinity. Within a radius of a few miles of this post there are over twenty-five established units asking for help; and added to these are battleships, hospitals, transports and other vessels, all seeking service from the American Library Association. There seem to be unlimited possibilities. The demands are not only urgent, but they are of such a character that one is inclined to feel that the men must be supplied at any cost or some very vital thing will suffer.

The work of the office is divided into two groups; that of supplying books to the men still on this side, and the shipment of books to France.

The main office is simply a distribution center, its organization being similar to that of a central library and its branches. At the present time the books for the various camps have been deposited in the Y. M. C. A. buildings and the secretaries of these buildings have become responsible for looking after their circulation. Printed request blanks give every man an opportunity to make his wants known and they give the central office an opportunity to keep pace with the demands made.

Very special and important scientific work is being carried on in the district, creating a great demand for books along technical lines. It has been difficult for this office to supply enough copies of books on gas engines, motors, aviation engines, automobiles, aerial photography, mathematics, etc. Those studying for commissions are eager for books which will help them. Captains of ships ask for reading matter for men of their crews, and ships which come into the harbor to coal come to us for relief from the monotony of a long voyage. Their appreciation of the books is most gratifying. Chaplains express great admiration for our work by saying: "It is the finest kind of war service I have seen."

Book cases holding from fifty to sixty books are now ready for carrying books overseas and this office is to do its part in fulfilling the request of General Pershing for fifty tons of books a month. The work here is most inspiring and one can not be a part of the great undertaking without realizing the value of the books to the men.

Matthew S. Dudgeon, Secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, has been given leave of absence to serve as camp librarian, at Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Illinois, beginning April 1st.

Mobilizing Librarians

By JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE

As the work in the camp libraries increased greatly in volume, the terms of the first volunteers began expiring and successors had to be found. At Headquarters there was felt the need of a personnel file so organized and indexed that a square peg of the right size and material could be found for each recurring vacant square hole, indeed not only could be found, but should be ready and waiting for the hole when it should become vacant.

The first steps in the process was to make the need for helpers known by general publicity and by sending out letters to Library Schools, Library Commissions and to the larger libraries all over the country, asking for names of men and women who might be available for camp library work. To the persons who applied, or whose names were sent in, an application form carefully devised to elicit a maximum of information, together with names of references, was sent, and these were followed up by letters sent to the references requesting further information. The latter seems at times a futile performance when one reference says that Mary Blue is notable for dignity, judgment and common sense, and another says Mary Blue is lacking in these same qualities. One feels that the references themselves need investigation as to their possession of some of the aforesaid qualities.

The applications were then indexed by subject, bringing together the facts needed to be taken into consideration when a telegram arrives requesting a librarian to go at once to a base hospital in Texas or to a camp in Georgia.

Of course, many are called and but few are chosen. As each case arises it presents so many special features that out of the several hundred availabilities only two or three may be found to possess all the qualifications needed. Geographical proximity, immediate availability, experience in organizing, work with particular classes, maturity, personality—all these things and many others must be considered. The selection often narrows down to a perilously narrow margin.

So, those of you who have responded, do not feel aggrieved if you are not called on for immediate service. Any day an opening may appear for which you

are the one needed, or that position may be long a-coming; it is all on the knees of the Gods. Nevertheless, your offer of service has helped to strengthen the resources of the War Service personnel and we thank you.

And those who have not yet come forward, must not feel exonerated just because they hear that there are more applicants than positions. The work is only at the beginning point. Everyone will be expected to do his part.

There is one need, persistent and recurring, for which there is by no means an adequate supply. The work calls for men of tried executive ability, of maturity and experience to serve as camp librarians. Some of the leading men have seen the bigness of the opportunity presented to the A. L. A., and the need for meeting it. Such men as Mr. Brett, Mr. Strohm, Mr. Yust, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Bowerman have offered their services as camp librarians and their Library Boards have released them on salary for this work.

The bigger the man, the greater the opportunity has seemed to him; the more urgent, the more vital, the more rewarding.

Facing this call to a national service, merely local needs, new buildings, new boards, new branches and all such reasons for not taking up camp library work fall into the category of, "I have married a wife and therefore I can not come."

The War Department has asked the A. L. A. to do this work, but the A. L. A. can do it creditably only if each librarian and every library and trustee the country over make it their business to do their full part.

Each Library Board should recognize the obligation to extend to the soldiers in camp the library privileges to which, as citizens, they are entitled and which they need as they have never needed them at home.

The soldier whose instant need is met at the camp library, whether it be a French grammar, the psychology of camouflage, the Songs of a Red Cross Man¹⁷ or an O. Henry story will go back a friend of his home library. But if he meets with indifferent, incompetent service, who knows how or where his reaction may be felt?

Hospital Libraries

By CAROLINE WEBSTER

Any prejudice that existed in the minds of the military concerning women at camp libraries fell as the chaff before the wind when the hospital library was mentioned. Even the most prejudiced of the "old school" officers admit that it is women and not men who are adapted to minister to the sick.

Women are employed as nurses in all the base hospitals, so difficulties of living which are well nigh insurmountable at some of the camp libraries are easily overcome at hospitals where living can be arranged for with the nurses. This sounds simple but does not always prove so. One librarian writes that

when she arrived at the hospital the medical officer in command had forgotten that he had ever wanted a librarian. The nurses' quarters, as well as the hospital, were filled to overflowing and a librarian to account for was most perturbing, but the head nurse came to the rescue and stowed her away in a ward with fourteen nurses.

When the camp library is five miles from the base hospital and there is only a corner of the Post Exchange to use as a library, the librarian works under difficulties. Book delivery to the wards is usually her first way out.

A librarian newly arrived at a base hospital writes: "I have taken only one ward a day, going in to talk with the men and collecting the old books, and I am a welcome sight for the books in many cases are unsightly enough! Then I come back to my room and collect what I can and go immediately back to the ward. That has made such a hit, for a thing accomplished without red tape is unusual. One lad in D-5 fell back in a swoon when I came in with Rolling Stones which he had asked for a few minutes before. He said, 'My heavens—I've been in the Army for a year and this is the first time I've seen anything happen inside of two weeks!'"

Upon another occasion a patient asked for a "real love story"; all the men laughed but when the librarian went to their bedsides most of them said, "I want one like the other fellow asked for."

It is not only the sick in body but the sick in mind that must be ministered to. Another librarian writes: "My ward work is started. I have only been to Q, R, S, T, Y, V and W and a contagious ward. I took my tea-wagon of books around, wheeled it up to the beds and talked of books. But I had a specific collection: cow-boy yarns, adventures, Beach, McCutcheon, Harold Bell Wright, Boy Scouts, O. Henry, Pigs is Pigs, 'John Henry,' and detective stories. U and V are psychiatric wards. Not many patients and none very badly off. But I met on the veranda two fine looking men pacing up and down. I offered my wares. One of them said: 'If I could sit down and read a book, I'd be glad,' and paced on. Yesterday I met them again and got one of them to take a copy of *Much Ado about Nothing*, telling him that he would not have to concentrate on it, because he was familiar with it. He agreed and signed the book-card with shaking hands. Poor gentleman; I hope the feel of the book in his pocket will do him good. I called his attention to the fact that he could put it in his pocket. The other man said he knew he could never read again. He said the last time he read was in December when he had read a magazine article on trench warfare. I asked him if he would like to read *Over The Top*, and he said he would. I took a copy of it to the ward master, explaining the character of the book, and he said that he would look it over and give it to the man, if he thought it would not excite him too much by recalling unpleasant experiences. I shall be curious to see how the two cases develop."

"The insane like good-sized books. I took with me *The Spell of England* and it was picked out at once by a splendid looking young man who said he liked England. I also had a big copy of *Vagabonding Down The Andes* and a wild looking chap took it for his own, temporarily. It has been a great asset to me to be able to state to the attendants that I am 'used to the insane.' It would not do to send anyone here who had had no experience with such persons."

Sympathy, tact, ability for team work, and book knowledge are what one thinks of when one considers the qualities necessary for conducting successfully hospital library work. One must never be guilty of forcing one's wares and yet one must have a sympathetic comprehension of the needs of the sick.

It is hard in a few words to tell of the work and plans of the American Library Association for the hospitals, but when one hears the names of Miss Miriam Carey and Miss Kathleen Jones mentioned in connection with the work, one knows that the best advice procurable on the subject is being received.

When one learns that at Camp Devens the hospital authorities have given a room for the use of the Library, when camp librarians report that a library building will be needed if the work is to be successfully carried on, and others say they consider any undertaking on the part of the A. L. A. futile unless it is put in the hands of a competent librarian giving her full time to the work, when one after another of the hospital librarians report the interest and enthusiasm with which their visits are received, but most of all when one pauses to think of the one hundred and eighty military and naval hospitals already open, many with a bed capacity of two thousand, one realizes that it is a large task that is before us—and one worthy of the best that is in us.

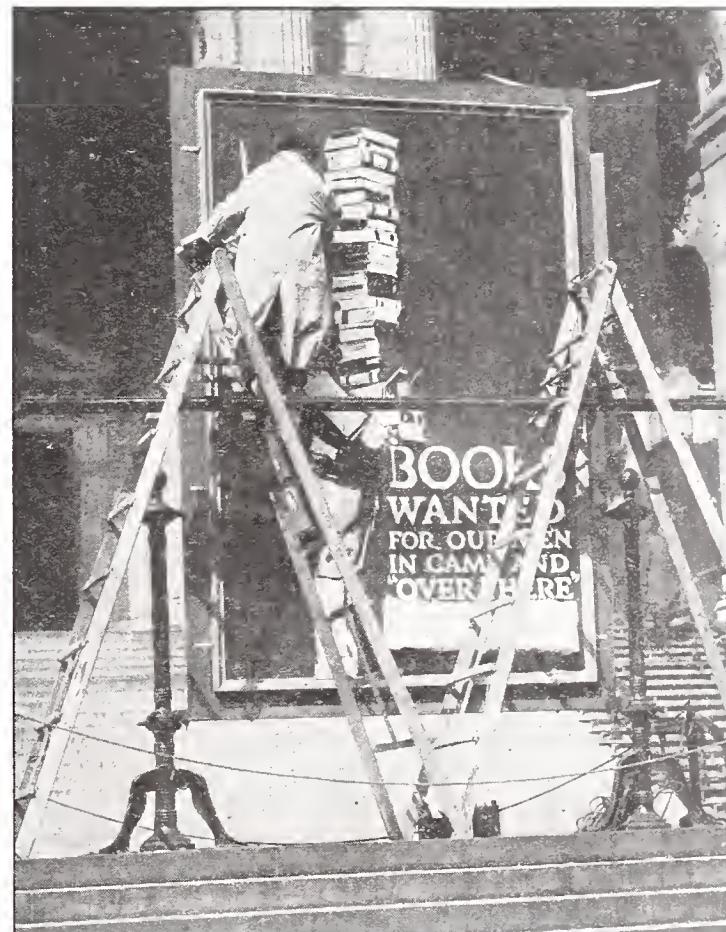
The A. L. A. representatives in the Dispatch offices are:

New York, R. W. G. Vail, 11 West 40th Street.

New York, L. J. Bailey, 31 West 15th Street.

Hoboken, Asa Don Dickinson, 119 Hudson Street.

Newport News, W. H. Brett, Sophie K. Hiss, Lillian Griggs, 32-34 Twenty-third Street.



C. B. FALLS, THE ARTIST, PAINTING A LARGE BOOK SIGN (SAME SUBJECT AS ON THE CAMPAIGN POSTER AND BOOKPLATE) IN FRONT OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. PHOTOGRAPH BY PAUL THOMPSON.

WAR LIBRARY BULLETIN

*Published by the
Library War Service, American Library Association*

A. L. A. WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

J. I. WYER, JR., <i>Chairman</i>	GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN
E. H. ANDERSON	W. H. BRETT
C. F. D. BELDEN	ELECTRA C. DOREN

F. P. HILL

HEADQUARTERS: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Executive Secretary*

GEORGE F. STRONG, *Acting Ex. Sec.*, March & April

CARL H. MILAM, *Assistant to the Director*

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LAURA SMITH

CAROLINE WEBSTER

Vol. I

April, 1918

No. 6

The Intensive Book Campaign was a success. The goal, two million volumes, was reached and passed. And the class of books collected is remarkably high.

Several cities have postponed their drive for local reasons. Many others have been unable to make anything like final and complete reports. From all parts of the country the report comes that "more books are being received."

The effect of the intensive campaign will be felt as long as the war lasts. Librarians have convinced the people that the soldiers, sailors and marines *want* books. It is known that the local library will accept them and forward them to the designated agencies, and that the American Library Association is supervising the book service to all men in the American uniform. It is to be expected, therefore, that many people will get the habit of turning in to the public libraries for the soldiers the new books as soon as they have been read.

This will be the natural tendency. Librarians will do well to encourage its development. Good newspaper articles, from time to time about the work in the camps, letters from soldiers in the camps or in France telling about their use of the library books, items concerning the shipment of books from your library, will serve to keep the public interested. Posters, placards and leaflets will probably be issued by Headquarters from time to time, which will be useful in keeping the public informed.

The enthusiasm with which librarians entered into the campaign, the ability they showed in perfecting the machinery of organization, and in getting the co-operation of influential citizens and societies—these things made the campaign a success. If there are slackers among the librarians, they are so few in number that they do not count.

And if the librarians deserve the gratitude of the soldiers and sailors for the collection of these books,

they deserve a special thanks for the work they are now doing in sifting and preparing the books for use in the camp libraries of America and overseas. There is nothing dramatic or spectacular about this work, but it is important and the librarians of the country are doing it, for the most part, voluntarily "on their own time."

It will be obvious to librarians that three million books can not all be used at once by camp libraries or the main dispatch offices. They must be shipped gradually, a few hundred thousand every month. It is hoped, therefore, that many librarians will find it possible to hold some or all of their books for a few weeks or months, so that it will not be necessary to build warehouses in the camps or to rent them in the large cities.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
General Director.

CLUB WOMEN INTERESTED

The General Director of the Library War Service has been invited to address the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Hot Springs, Arkansas, on May 7th, subject, "Library War Service." Headquarters has prepared an exhibit for this convention illustrating the war work carried on by the A. L. A. This exhibit will probably be displayed at the Saratoga meeting.

SERVICE OVERSEAS

About forty-two thousand volumes were shipped to France from one of the dispatch offices during the month of March. Another dispatch office, just started, was able to put on a few thousand. These books were all placed in traveling library boxes, so constructed that they will serve as shelves when the boxes are opened. Each box contains from 50 to 70 volumes. These boxes are handled almost entirely on the decks of the transports. Y. M. C. A. secretaries or chaplains on board open up the boxes and circulate the books to the men. As the boat nears the port of debarkation, the books are collected from the men and repacked. The boxes are then delivered into the hands of a Y. M. C. A. secretary or a representative of some other organization.

At the request of General Pershing the War Department has authorized the shipment of fifty tons of reading matter per month in the cargo vessels. This will be divided between the two dispatch offices, one sending approximately thirty tons and the other twenty tons each month.

The Red Cross, acting upon the recommendation of its chief executive officer in France, has asked for about 25,000 volumes for the use of the Red Cross hospitals and recreation buildings. These will be carried by Red Cross vessels.

If the dispatch offices are able to expand rapidly enough to meet all of these opportunities, the shipment of books to France should soon be not less than 100,000, and perhaps as much as 150,000, per month.

The A. L. A. representatives in France are

Dr. M. L. Raney
Mr. Burton E. Stevenson
Mrs. Burton E. Stevenson

Reports from Dr. Raney and Mr. Stevenson show that they have established working relations with military and naval authorities and with volunteer organizations in France—and that there is a tremendous need for books. The following telegram under date of April 18th was received at Headquarters from Mr. Stevenson:

"Conference Chief Quartermaster. Established cordial relations. Reached agreement. Distribution under our control. Rush every book possible. Need technical collections, all branches."

MEXICAN BORDER

Chalmers Hadley, Librarian of the Denver Public Library, during the last three weeks has been investigating the book needs of the soldiers along the Mexican border. His final reports have not yet been made but the preliminary reports indicate a great need for books among the scattered troops from Yuma, Arizona, to Brownsville, Texas. It is probable that traveling libraries supplied from two or three main centers will be established soon.

Speaking of a certain General, Mr. Hadley says: "He certainly was busy, but I found him to be a perfect book shark—and for the traveling libraries on the jump. He said of all lacks along the border he thought the greatest was a supply of good books—that the men were actually reading dictionaries."

"It is vastly different to find thousands of men requesting books, and hanging on a promise of some, as compared to flaunting your wares in a city library in the faces of well provided readers. Everyone here is so responsive and eager to get books! It will be a great misfortune to the men and a lost opportunity to the A. L. A. if the traveling libraries are not provided."

ARE BOOK CARDS NECESSARY?

Read this testimonial from the Chaplain on the U. S. S. Iowa:

"Our method of using these books, I think, is as satisfactory as possibly can be found. We are running a real library on board this ship. Every book card is filed in index boxes and the books can therefore be accounted for at any time. The library is being patronized to a very great degree by the men aboard this ship."

Headquarters constantly receives requests from officers, chaplains and Y. M. C. A. men in charge of books in small camps and aboard ships for card supplies to keep a check on their collections.

CORRECTION

Through an error there appeared in Bulletin 5 the statement that Bulletin 6 would be printed at once and would contain instructions about sorting and shipping books collected during the campaign.

The necessary instructions were sent (and are still being sent) by mail through the state agencies, or from Headquarters.

REACH THE NEWSPAPERS

Extra copies of this Bulletin are being sent to you for newspaper use. Clip or copy several of the usable articles and stories. Take them to your city editor. They will be of mutual advantage to everyone.

TO RENDER GOOD SERVICE

Please do not send books or magazines to any person in any military or naval camp in which the A. L. A. has a representative, except to that representative.

The camp librarians are attempting to build up library organizations that will serve all the needs of the camps. They are establishing branches and deposit stations wherever they are needed and as rapidly as it can be done. They have a natural pride in their work and they wish to make the A. L. A. camp library service cover the whole field.

This is natural and desirable. Anyone who has had experience in public library work will readily see that everybody concerned will get better service if this plan is followed. Therefore, it is highly important that the librarians back home should not encourage chaplains or secretaries of welfare organizations to build up independent library collections. It is a courtesy to the A. L. A. camp librarian and a disparagement of the A. L. A. War Service. But, more important than that, it makes for inefficiency.

A. L. A. WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE APRIL MEETING

A meeting of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association was held at the New York Public Library at 10 a.m., April 4, 1918, with the following members present: J. I. Wyer, Jr., E. H. Anderson, F. P. Hill, C. F. D. Belden and W. H. Brett. Thomas L. Montgomery, President of the American Library Association, Herbert Putnam, General Director of the War Library Service, and R. R. Bowker, Editor of the Library Journal, were also present.

Among the matters of interest brought before the committee and acted upon were the following:

Finance items. Chairman Wyer submitted the monthly finance statement for March 30th, from the American Security & Trust Company, showing assets in cash and securities aggregating \$755,531.46; also statement, April 1st, from William L. Brown, disbursing officer for the Library War Service, showing unexpended balance in his hands of \$358,868.53.

The Chairman further submitted copy of report from Arthur L. Bailey, Chairman of the A. L. A. Finance Committee, as made to the Executive Board of the Association, showing that in accordance with the recommendation of the War Service Committee, of December 29, 1917, his Committee had audited the accounts of the War Finance Committee. The report was accompanied by detailed statements from the Chairman of the War Finance Committee, covering receipts and expenditures in the various funds handled by this Committee and which were the subject of the audit.

Sales of undesirable books, magazines and newspapers. The Committee, taking under consideration

the sale of undesirable books, magazines and newspapers, which has been in vogue from the outset, but which has never been formally authorized by the Committee,

VOTED, That any sums realized from the sales of undesirable books, magazines, or reading matter, whether gift material or other, shall either be turned over to treasurers of local campaign committees, or be accounted for directly to the treasurer of the A. L. A.

Visits to Camp Libraries. The Chairman reported that he had visited sixteen camps and camp libraries, March 8th to 29th, and that twenty-one different camps where there are library buildings have already been visited by members of the War Service Committee, and five additional camps by the General Director.

VOTED, That as many of the additional camps as practicable should be visited by the Chairman, or some other member of the War Service Committee, designated by him, between this time and the A. L. A. Conference.

Use of Enlisted Men. The Secretary laid before the Committee a letter from a librarian stating that in his opinion there are more than enough competent librarians now in military service to take care of the camp libraries without drawing on the A. L. A. funds, and that to obtain their service a Government order from the War Department should be applied for.

As this letter touches the policy of the War Service Committee in constituting the personnel of its war library service, it was unanimously recorded as the sense of the Committee that any application to the War Department, such as this communication would imply, would be quite unwarrantable, as would any request for such continued service of enlisted men as is likely to interfere with their military preparation or duties.

Overseas Service. There were laid before the Committee and read in full two detailed reports (January 21 and February 26, 1918) by M. L. Rancy on the conditions affecting its Overseas Service in Great Britain and France.

GEORGE B. UTLEY,
Executive Secretary.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE AT THE SARATOGA CONFERENCE

The Fortieth Annual Conference of the American Library Association will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, July 1-6, 1918. Headquarters: Grand Union Hotel.

The program, which will naturally be devoted to the war and what librarians are doing and can do to help win it, is not yet complete. However, it will, among others, contain the following war service features:

War Service Committee: report of the Chairman, J. I. Wyer, Jr.; report of the General Director of the Library War Service, Herbert Putnam; and report of the Chairman of the sub-committee on Finance, Frank P. Hill.

What our library is doing to help win the war—a symposium:

- (a) The rural and county library.
- (b) The city library.
- (c) The state library.
- (d) The university library.

What Canadian libraries are doing to help win the war—George H. Locke, Toronto.

The Camp Libraries—experience in the work, methods of conducting it, what the soldiers read, etc.—a symposium by camp librarians. Conducted by Carl H. Milam, of the Library War Service, Headquarters office.

Round Table for camp librarians—an executive session for intimate discussion of specific problems, conducted by Joseph L. Wheeler, of the Library War Service, Headquarters office.

Spirit of the War Literature (Poetry)—May Massee, Editor of the Booklist.

Spirit of the War Literature (Prose)—George F. Bowerman, Washington.

Carl Sandburg of Chicago will, it is hoped, read from his war poems at one of the sessions.

The Agricultural Libraries Section will discuss the general subject of libraries and war service in connection with food conservation and production. Other sections and affiliated societies will consider various phases of specialized war work.

Further particulars of the program will be printed in the May *Bulletin of the American Library Association* and in the May and June numbers of *Library Journal* and *Public Libraries*.

George B. Utley gave an address on library war service before the Kentucky Library Association on April 25th.



THIS LOAD IS TYPICAL OF THOSE TAKEN TO QUARANTINE CAMPS AND TO TROOP TRAINS EXCEPT THAT "SIDE-BOARDS" ARE REMOVED TO PERMIT THE SHOWING OF MAGAZINES IN THE PICTURE. (CAMP DONIPHON CAR.)

DURING ONE MONTH APPROXIMATELY 40,000 MAGAZINES WERE TAKEN TO THE ISOLATION CAMP AND DIRECTLY TO MEN IN TEMPORARY QUARANTINE ABOUT THE CAMP.

ALL DEPARTING TROOP TRAINS ARE SUPPLIED WITH MAGAZINES; ONE BUNDLE, OF FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY, IS PLACED IN EACH COACH JUST BEFORE MEN ENTRAIN.

Preliminary Book Campaign Reports Over Three Million

The results of the March book drive as reported by the state directors are not nearly complete, although the partial returns of 3,036,011 books exceed all expectations. Some reports have not been received and nearly all include statements that books are still coming in. Many libraries have found considerable difficulty in finding adequate storage space and in keeping an accurate count. It is interesting to note that the book campaign succeeded very well in communities which conducted a strenuous money campaign last fall. It is evident that each campaign makes the next one easier.

The latest reports to Headquarters from the state agencies are as follows:

STATES	STATES
Alabama, 42,960	Montana, 8,809
Arizona, 8,000	Nebraska, 22,000
Arkansas, 3,900	Nevada, 8,358
California, 117,438	New Hampshire, 23,914
Colorado, 65,244	New Jersey, 198,408
Connecticut, 112,211	New Mexico, 6,100
Delaware, 8,161	New York, 598,076
District of Columbia, 40,724	North Carolina, 20,024
Florida, 10,000	North Dakota, 22,495
Georgia, 35,326	Ohio, 229,260
Idaho, 10,871	Oklahoma, 10,657
Illinois, 171,005	Oregon, 15,825
Indiana, 77,430	Pennsylvania, 188,760
Iowa, 93,123	Rhode Island, 61,500
Kansas, 29,052	South Carolina, 2,815
Kentucky, 52,891	South Dakota, 20,462
Louisiana, 1,000	Tennessee, 84,354
Maine, 10,095	Texas, 30,665
Maryland, 5,000	Utah, 11,000
Massachusetts, 154,763	Vermont, 17,390
Michigan, 82,881	Virginia, 28,145
Minnesota, 77,540	Washington, 44,309
Mississippi, 4,500	West Virginia, 26,160
Missouri, 66,674	Wisconsin, 46,564
	Wyoming, 14,896

Cities having a population of 100,000 or more (1917 World Almanac estimate) report figures which they all advise will be revised upwards:

STATES	STATES
Akron, O. 3,000	Fort Worth, Tex. 6,500
Albany, N. Y., 23,000	Grand Rapids, Mich., 3,000
Atlanta, Ga., 14,000	Hartford, Conn. 5,165
Baltimore, Md., 5,000	Houston, Tex. 18,000
Birmingham, Ala., 21,875	Indianapolis, Ind. 5,048
Boston, Mass., 36,253	Jersey City, N. J. 2,500
Bridgeport, Conn., 15,000	Kansas City, Kan. 15,000
Buffalo, N. Y., 24,025	Kansas City, Mo. 477
Butte, Mont. 2,745	Lawrence, Mass. 55,000
Cambridge, Mass., 5,000	Los Angeles, Cal. 20,000
Camden, N. J. 80,000	Louisville, Ky. 177
Chicago, Ill. 45,000	Lowell, Mass. 24,500
Cincinnati, Ohio, 80,000	Memphis, Tenn. 15,000
Cleveland, Ohio, 20,000	Minneapolis, Minn. 25,000
Columbus, Ohio, 1,435	Nashville, Tenn. 48,794
Dallas, Tex. 1,155	Newark, N. J. 35,000
Dayton, Ohio, 24,000	New Bedford, Mass. 2,143
Denver, Colo., 11,279	†New Haven, Conn. 1,000
Des Moines, Ia. 17,000	New Orleans, La. 354,735
Detroit, Mich., 55,000	*New York City, 25,000
District of Columbia, 3,026	Oakland, Cal. 12,000
Duluth, Minn. 1,127	Omaha, Neb. 1,000
†Fall River, Mass.,	

STATES	STATES
†Paterson, N. J., 20,642	Scranton, Pa., 480
Philadelphia, Pa., 76,000	Seattle, Wash., 9,000
Pittsburgh, Pa., 5,000	Spokane, Wash., 10,000
Portland, Ore., 35,000	Springfield, Mass., 33,410
Providence, R. I., 5,000	Syracuse, N. Y., 3,700
Reading, Pa., 12,000	Tacoma, Wash., 5,000
Richmond, Va., 25,000	Toledo, Ohio, 15,000
Rochester, N. Y., 25,000	Trenton, N. J., 7,192
St. Louis, Mo., 25,337	Waterbury, Conn., 16,000
St. Paul, Minn., 8,000	Wilmington, Del., 5,458
Salt Lake City, U. 8,000	Worcester, Mass., 10,300
San Antonio, Tex. 8,000	Youngstown, O., 12,000
San Francisco, Cal.	

*New York City, including boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, 311,917; Brooklyn, 30,000; Queens, 12,818.

†Campaign to be held later.

The book campaign resulted in bringing many gifts of money in addition to the books. It was one of the most encouraging features of the campaign. It gave evidence that library work is being recognized as a great service requiring vast resources. Librarians can make known the opportunities and the needs of the service. Let no one deter any citizen from making additional gifts of money. A Duluth citizen gave \$100 with which to purchase new copies of Hazen's Europe Since 1815. Every giver becomes a supporter—an ally of library service. People will continue to offer money. The interest aroused will induce individuals and communities to think of the project as a whole.

Theodore Roosevelt's interest in the book drive, and his method of expressing it, gave much impetus to the campaign in New York City. Mr. Roosevelt presented a large number of copies of three books: Our Mutual Friend, The Antiquary and Guy Mannering. They teach "both manliness and decency," he said, specifying The Antiquary and Guy Mannering as the "best for soldiers." Each copy contained the fac-simile card reproduced on page 15 of this issue.

Memphis reports the following good story: "Of course there were many amusing happenings. For instance, one of the large stores offered to its drivers a reward of two cents for each book turned in, and they were fairly swamped with books the first night. In the meantime another of the large stores had not reported at all, and it developed that their drivers had agreed to turn over all the books collected to the drivers of the other store, going fifty-fifty on the reward."

In Chattanooga the householders who had books ready for the book collectors were requested to hang out a white flag. If the flag was displayed, the boy scouts stopped for the books. If not displayed, the boys stopped "to see why."

A student of a southern college gave his entire library of seventy-five volumes to the public library for the soldiers and sailors.

One of the slogans used in the New York City campaign for books was: "Bookless Sunday! Bookless Sunday—strip your shelves."

In Indianapolis a book party was held in the Public

Library one evening during the campaign, a book being the price of admission. Local musicians, the manager of the W. K. Stewart Book Store and soldiers from Fort Harrison were on the program. Over 600 people attended.

In another city "Camp Library Day" was observed at the Sunday Community "Sing" and every person was asked to bring a book.

From a young boy in the hills of Vermont came this letter: "I am preparing a box of books for some of the war campaign libraries, books that myself and schoolboy friends want to donate for others' pleasure. I am only a boy so can not do much for my country, but want to help in this way and any other I can. The books are all good books."

Have you read the account of the New York City campaign in the Literary Digest for April 20th? Page 42.

Denver's appeal for "Sammy books" resulted in a special "Book Day" under the direction of the Colorado Patriotic League. The books were piled high on the Isle of Safety, a circular stone platform in the busy section of the city. A local statistician calculated that "there were at least 500,786,879 letters in the volumes gathered there in the late afternoon."

Seattle reprinted the campaign leaflet, using pictures of Camp Lewis, to excite more local interest.

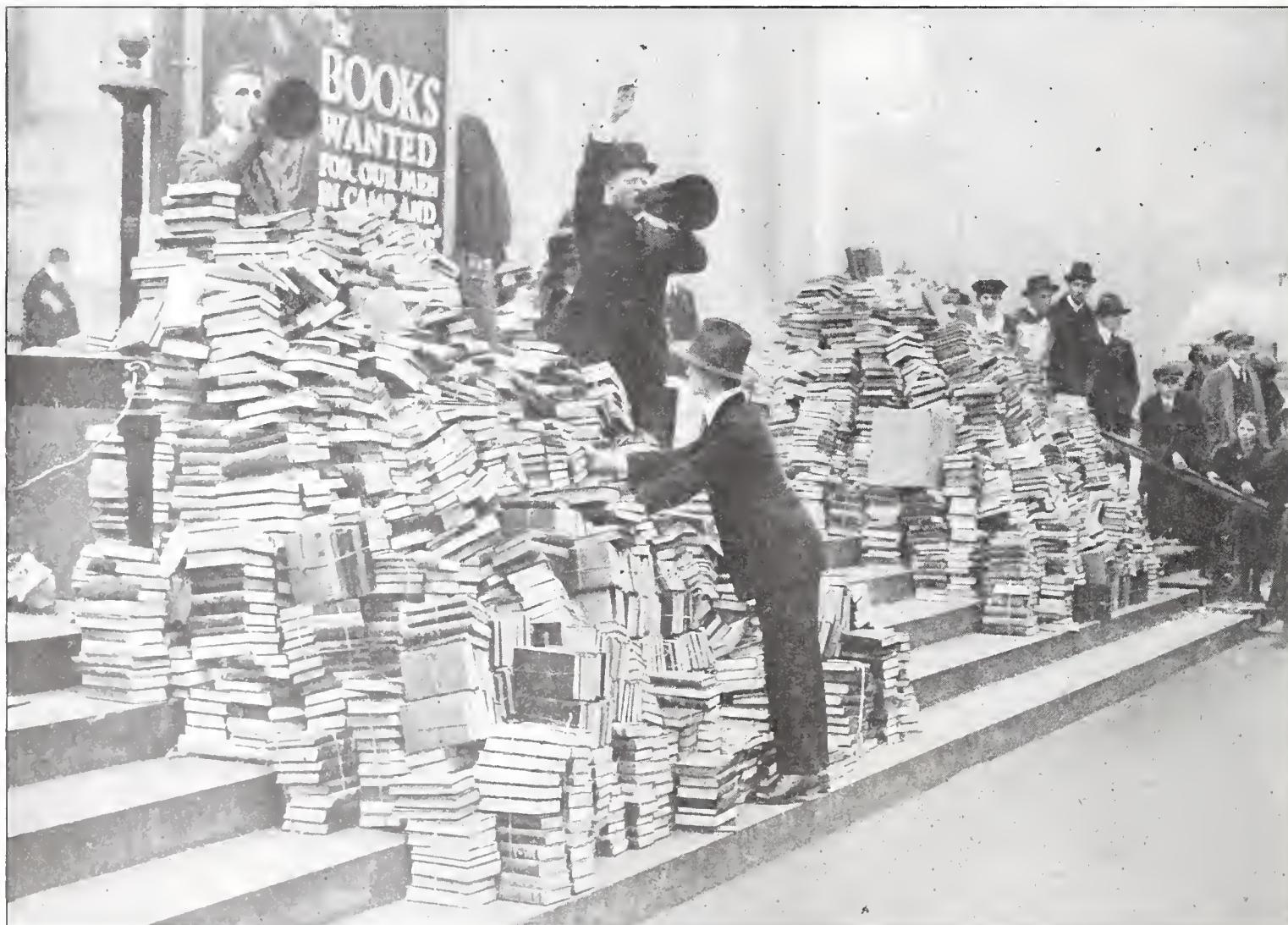
Oakland issued a comprehensive leaflet of questions and answers regarding the preparation and use of gift books. For example: *Will the books I give all be used for the soldiers and sailors?* Yes, but those that are not suitable for camp libraries will be sold and the money added to the War Library fund.

In Birmingham each telephone subscriber was called by the telephone operators and urged to contribute books from their libraries for the soldiers and sailors.

From the book trenches in Utica a message states: "Armful after armful were carried to the delivery hall and in half an hour a large-sized fort of books had been built in the middle of the floor. On the top of the fort a flag was placed with this legend below it, 'Send up the flag.'"

The unusually fine poster of our bookish soldier made by Charles B. Falls was reproduced on the cover of The Christian Advocate on the date of April 4th. The signal poster was reproduced on the back of a recent Scribner booklist.

Eleanor Gleason, Librarian of the Mechanics Institute Library, Rochester, N. Y., has joined the staff at Headquarters.



ACTION IN THE NEW YORK CITY CAMPAIGN. MR. CARR AND MR. GAMBLE AT THE MEGAPHONES.

PHOTOGRAPH BY PAUL THOMPSON.

SORTING, PREPARING AND SHIPPING GIFT BOOKS

Sorting Suggestions

Keep the standards high. Do not put trashy juveniles into the collections.

Keep in mind the suggestions given in Bulletin 5 as to the kinds of books wanted.

Paper bound books, if satisfactory as to content, will be useful in contagious wards of hospitals. They may be sent with other books to large camps.

Ship no magazines unless you know of a specific need. Use your fresh ones on troop trains. And continue to gather them for this purpose.

Books that need and are worth rebinding should be held for later instructions.

Books that are not suitable for camp libraries, also the old magazines, should be sold and the money sent to Carl B. Roden, treasurer of the A. L. A., at the Chicago Public Library. Do not sell anything with the A. L. A. bookplate in it.

Notes on Preparation

Have the books prepared for circulation before they leave your library, if possible. Use volunteers.

Follow instructions given in the 4-page leaflet "Sorting Gift Books and preparing them for use."

Shelf list cards need not be prepared, however, even for non-fiction, if the books *are known* to be going overseas.

The new bookplate is to be pasted inside the front cover. The old label has been discontinued.

Shipping Instructions

Meet the known needs of nearby camps, and report what you have done.

Ship promptly when you receive shipping instructions, and report promptly. If the order is large, say five thousand or more volumes, at least a thousand volumes should go at once.

Always ship by quartermaster freight, if possible. (See War Library Bulletin 4, page 10.)

The Adjutant General of the Army, under date of April 9, 1918, issued a circular to all Officers of the General Recruiting Service, directing that whenever a shipment of books may be requested by an authorized representative of the American Library Association, it may be forwarded as requested, by such representative, on Government bill of lading, at public expense, under the provision of paragraph 1144, Army Regulations, 1913.

If shipment must be by regular freight, send collect when the books are going to an A. L. A. camp library, an A. L. A. dispatch office, or a large library acting as a collecting center; ship prepaid when books are going to chaplains, Y. M. C. A. or K. of C. secretaries. Send receipts for freight paid. The money will be refunded by the A. L. A. War Service.

Do not address boxes to the commanding officer, unless they are going by quartermaster freight.

Be prepared to hold some or all of your books for a few weeks or months if necessary. It will not be possible to handle three million volumes all at once.

When making shipments be sure to send notice and bill of lading to camp librarian, Y. M. C. A. or K. of C. secretary or chaplain. The proper person is always indicated on the "Shipping Instructions" blank.

Be sure to *paste* on every box a small label (about 2x3 inches) reading "From..... Library, 1918, boxes in this shipment."

Notify the person who sends shipping instructions as soon as shipment has been made, giving destination (name and address of camp or library), date, number of volumes, name of person notified; also number of volumes still on hand after shipment is made.

PREPARING BOOKS FOR CAMP LIBRARIES

The four-page leaflet entitled "Sorting gift books and preparing them for use," distributed from the A. L. A. War Service Headquarters in Washington and from the headquarters in the various states gives definite instructions concerning the preparation of books for use in the camp libraries. These instructions were compiled after several months' experience and nothing was asked except that which seemed essential.

Starting out with an idea that very little of the regular library routine would be necessary in the camps, we have been forced to change our opinion. Some of the camp librarians now find it necessary to have author and title catalogues of fiction. All of them have some kind of catalogue (frequently only a shelf list) for non-fiction.

At the branch libraries in the Y. M. C. A. and other buildings in the large camps the same charging system as that used in the central library is followed, for the most part. This consists simply of the book pocket and the book card on which the borrower writes his name, company and regiment. Often this information is supplied by the assistant.

The same system is being adopted by the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. secretaries and chaplains to whom books are being sent.

It has seemed advisable to the men and women in charge of the dispatch offices and to the Headquarters office that books going to France should be prepared for use in the same way. Many of the men who will handle these books on the other side will have learned the charging system used on this side. Others will readily discover the purposes and the uses of the book card and book pocket. The result will be that the books arriving at a given place in France will be put into immediate circulation, without waiting for any further preparation for use. Furthermore, this preliminary work should help to avoid the waste that has resulted from the careless methods of other war library organizations at the front.

Louis J. Bailey, who has been acting as supervisor of Camps McClellan, Sheridan, and Shelby, has been appointed to take over a large part of the work of the Dispatch office in New York City. A loft has been secured at 31-35 West 15th Street, which will supplement the space now being used in the New York Public Library.

News from Camp Libraries—Some Informal Reports Do Men Read?

The "real thing," says well known librarian of a large city—now camp librarian

This is the real thing. Definite, vital problems are put up to us for solution and, what is more, we solve them in the great majority of cases. There is a zest about making good with a relatively small collection. Officers and men are most appreciative. This is one of the most interesting experiences in my life.

"This is Certainly Home"—at Camp MacArthur

"This is the nearest home I've been for a long while." "I've seen a lot of collections of books, but nothing to beat this." "My name's Meyer. Goodbye, Morgan, I'm going to write to you when I get to France. I surely appreciate these magazines to take on the trip." And in a few hours his company marched away with magazines under their belts and in their packs. "These magazines'll sure stop a few crap games on the trip."

Delightful Proof from Camp Lewis

"Since you have been 'doing your bit' in the camp library service, it will not be amiss for me to tell you how much solid enjoyment I have derived from our camp library. Just between you and me (don't tell my lieutenant) I very much prefer to sit down to a little Cymbeline, Hamlet or Lear any day than grind over the stupid I. D. R. My beloved books, over which I was crazy before I came here, seem now more precious than before. Truly I think it has enabled me to keep up my spirits and health, more than anything else, to have a couple of hours free occasionally to sit in a comfortable library and read. And I have discovered that, in proportion as this camp experience is vital, all the great works of literature have a different—a larger, deeper, finer—meaning than ever before. The terrible war has a thousand and one compensa-

tions which only gradually make their appearance as time goes on.

"I don't know how it is in other libraries, but in ours there is an unusually fine collection of poetry. It is comparatively large and surprisingly well selected. That was the last thing I expected of such a library but was happily surprised. In addition to the standard poets, there are such books as Stephen Phillips, Paolo and Francesca, D'Annunzio's Francesca da Rimini and a great variety of contemporary poets. Fiction predominates, as it should in such a library, and embraces most of the standard authors complete. There are, however, a great many curiosities on the fiction shelves—many of them should be called relics—representing, I suppose, the gifts of well meaning, but untutored patriots. I am constantly surprised by the new (to me) titles of such recondite volumes. Let me assure you with all my heart that anything you or the library in which you work may do for the camp libraries is work well directed and of unquestioned service to the men who find themselves in the army. *I know!*" From one of the readers.

What Five Men Read at Camp Grant

This work seems more important to me every day which I spend in camp. To give you a birds-eye view of our work, I wish to describe the last five men who have come to the desk where I am now writing.

The first brought in Gulick's Dynamics of Manhood, and the third volume of a thirteen-volume work on the war. He apologized for the latter being a little late, by saying that, "It's a work you have got to study, not just read."

The next man asked for a work on "commercial art," something on artistic advertising. "I don't want to get rusty on this subject, you know." He is typical of a large class who are trying to fit themselves for more useful work when they come out.



EXTERIOR OF THE LIBRARY AT CAMP DONIPHAN, FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA. NOTE THE WINDOW ARRANGEMENT AND ROOF VENTILATION SYSTEM.

The third man was evidently of foreign birth. He took out a story of the class usually read by boys of twelve or fourteen. I fancy that it was suited to his needs.

The fourth borrower was so youthful in appearance as to be noticeable. He had a book by O. Henry and one by Herrick. "I read O. Henry to cheer me up after Herrick." "Does Herrick depress you?" "Well, he seems in such a deliberately bad humor."

The last of the five brought back a copy of Ibsen and a book of easy French reading, for which there is a great demand. He immediately selected a similar book and a copy of Tennyson's poems. While I was writing this, the first man mentioned had chosen a copy of Company training and a text book on geometry. Also, three officers had selected seven books between them on war or technical military works. I am pleased to note how the officers and men drop their formalities of rank, and all use the library freely in common.—T. R. TEMPLE.

A Place to Read and Think—Camp Gordon

The soldiers are coming here by the hundreds every day. "This is the only place where I have been able to find relief of mind during five months' life in camp," volunteered a private yesterday. "Here a fellow can find quiet and a place to think," he added.

But there is also in addition serious study going on. They are now making up their various units in the companies with examinations for promotions. The fellows are plugging and coming here in droves for information. Of course we did not have enough material, but we did the best we could, and the fellows seem to think that they "got something."

If you realize that forty per cent of the troops are from New York City and thereabout, you will know that the sons of Israel are true to their tradition; reading, reading, and ready for argument and the authority of print. One of our volunteers is an intelligent Turk of a Turkish College.—ADAM STROHM.

A Day's Work at Camp Greene in April

This has been the record week for this library. The maximum circulation was 490 on Tuesday, but the maximum attendance was on Thursday evening when there were 320 in the room at seven o'clock and more on the way. One Captain, who is a frequent visitor, and was in the building a little later that evening, thought that our attendance for the evening alone would be a thousand men. It was considerably over a thousand for the day and evening, I am sure. *There were 53 sitting on the floor at one time.* The crowd was orderly and the experience was most gratifying.—F. L. D. GOODRICH.

How Do the Hours at Camp Jackson Suit You?

Up to date we have been so engrossed with our delightful work with the men that mere details of life, and other disagreeable facts, have been brushed aside for the more interesting, and I must say, more pressing, demands upon us.

The work goes splendidly on, one continual rush from 5.45 a.m. to 11.30 or 12.00 at night. The men and the officers are most appreciative. The new Com-

manding General was in today and was delighted with the building and the work. He wants us to put a porch on the front of the building, for a summer reading-room.—J. G. MOULTON.

Officers Use Reference Material at Camp Devens

Officers and men are using magazines for reference work, the former especially in preparation of lectures and talks before officers and men. Several come to the library regularly as on a schedule to study the strategic movements of recent events. A Colonel is asking for material for a paper, "The part chemistry is playing in the war." Another officer has been working Saturday afternoons and all day Sundays on a lecture, "The co-ordination of all branches of the allied armies and navies in making combined attacks along an enemy front."—JOHN A. LOWE.

General Strong Commends Camp Kearny

"The camp library with its branches throughout the Command, is a valuable agency in bringing home to the men the reasons why we are at war," said General Strong. "It is also providing them the means of continuing the studies and interests which it was necessary for them to forsake, and is contributing much toward increasing the efficiency of the men. I am deeply grateful to the American Library Association, for providing this splendid building for the camp and bringing the many opportunities which it offers."

The Midnight Oil at Camp Funston

One evening two men in the "Engineers' Camp," had, between them, Hall's Kitchener's Mob and Victor Chapman's Letters, both books from the Camp Library. Each man read his book through, then exchanged with his friend. They read in the barracks 'till lights were out, then went to the company bathhouse, where lights burn all night, and read 'till 11.30 p.m. and 1.00 a.m., respectively. Both men read both books through.

The poetry of Riley and Kipling is especially in demand. The library has filled several requests for more copies. The six copies of Mr. Gerard's book, My Fours Years in Germany, are always out. Empey's Over the Top (15 copies) is always in use. Comingsby Dawson's Carry On is another favorite.

DISTRIBUTION OF GIFT BOOKS UP TO APRIL 15th

The gift books for soldiers and sailors are being moved as rapidly as possible into the various fields of the service. The records show that over 1,349,000 books have been distributed through orders from Headquarters, to the following 464 points:

37 large camps	1,004,000
154 small military camps	107,805
100 naval stations	95,933
100 vessels	21,589
70 army and naval hospitals.....	10,325
3 dispatch offices shipped overseas.....	109,403
 Total	1,349,055

Just A Little Touch

Signaled for Books

The Dispatch office at Newport News reports that an unusual "opportunity for service came last week, when a Captain coming into this port told of a wireless message he had received from a passing hospital ship. They had 'signaled for books' and needless to say a case was soon made ready, so that when the Captain makes his return voyage he may leave with the patients on this hospital ship a well selected library."

Camp Wadsworth Stories

One of the men who was in the hospital a few weeks ago said to me, "You won't have any trouble disposing of your books. When I was there we were tickled to death to get a magazine six months old."

I was going through the wards and had two books left. One of the men picked them up and handed them back. "I don't like books written by women." "But F. Marion Crawford is not a woman." "Well, if she isn't a woman, what is she?" On being assured of "her" sex, he took the book and settled back to enjoy it.

Yesterday a man said, "Give me a real love story." All the men laughed, but when I went to their beds, most of them said, "I want one like that other fellow asked for."

I visited the officers' ward for the first time today. Tonight the nurse said to me, "You don't know how

much good your visit did the men. Each one had a book this afternoon and each one had something to say about it."

The other day a man declined a book. I went to the next bed. "What is this one about?" It happened to be Bambi. I said offhand, "Oh, it is about a girl who married a man without his having anything to say about it." "That will do, I'll take it." Then the first man called out. "Let me read it first." And so I left them wrangling good naturedly about the book.

It is very common to have a man refuse a book until he sees his neighbor take one, then get interested and call me back.—OLA M. WYETH.

Bewildered Student

"Yesterday morning the Rabbi came in and asked for something in Yiddish. He said a ward master had told him that he had a peculiar patient. Moved by this, the Rabbi took a look at him. The ward master thought the lad might be crazy, he clung so closely to an old newspaper. The Rabbi went in and found this Jewish boy quite bewildered, for he could neither read nor speak English, and for ten days had had nothing to read but this old paper. He was a student too and pretty nearly crazy. The Rabbi and I fitted him out from the Camp Library."

A Famous Italian Says

"The quality of reading done at the Italian front



THIS IS THE WAY THE HOOISER BOOK-LOVERS RESPONDED.

is infinitely superior to that which would have been done by the same men in their back yards, if there had been no war."

From the Trenches

"But when the men get hold of a book they remain in camp at night and during their other leisure hours of which they have many owing to the exigencies of the military service, and read these books. What is of more importance, they talk about them and disclose the things they have learned. A man, who can get hold of a book and stays at home and reads it, soon improves in matters of dress and military conduct and shows improvement in morals and self-respect."—A FIRST LIEUTENANT IN FRANCE.

Insistent Demand Increasing

"This demand comes insistently and increasingly to everyone connected with the agencies promoting the moral, mental and physical well-being of the soldier and sailor. Books are needed literally by the millions to meet this real and urgent need.

"Many a fighting man finds in a book the release in the spirit from the tedium of the drill, the monotony of camp routine, the strain and stress of the watch on the gray Atlantic or fog-beset North Sea, against lurking dangers or from the weariness and pain of body and spirit that follows grim battles on No Man's Land."—WILLIAM ORR, *Director, Y. M. C. A. Educational Work.*

Books in Hospitals

As you approach a lonely fellow who is just recovering from an illness, or an accident, you can see his eyes brighten at sight of the Y. M. C. A. secretary. These are the fellows who bring cheer into the hospitals and the boys on the cots are always looking forward to their visits.

He sees the book in the secretary's hand and extends a pale, trembling hand to receive it.

"Let me see it. What is it? Can I read it? Oh, thanks, mister—it's so lonesome lying here all day long with nobody to talk to, but you and my nurse, an' she's so busy.

"Gee, I bet it's interesting, eh? Is it a love story, what? I like love stories, don't you?

"And it don't cost me nothing, either, eh? Do they—I mean folks—give you books for us in the hospitals? Ain't that great? Let me feel it pardner—I'm going to sit up pretty soon—and then I can read for an hour or two. Golly, this is great."—Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY.

CAMP LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Camp buildings have been completed and are now in operation in thirty-four of the large camps. They include all of the National Army Cantonments, all the National Guard Camps except one, Camp Perry (Great Lakes Naval Training Station), Camp Joseph E. Johnston and Chickamauga Park (near Fort Oglethorpe).

Two others will probably be completed before May 15th, and at Camp Beauregard and the other at Kelly

Field (near San Antonio). The following telegram illustrates how things are done by camp librarians:

"Building practically completed. Will dedicate April 22d with fine program. Books are all prepared and will be in place for the opening. Open for business Tuesday morning (the following day)."

Several of the buildings have attractive open fireplaces, some have screened porches for summer reading, and in two or three cases small extensions have been authorized. There is also a small garage for the library truck. Whenever they find a moment between dawn and midnight to break away from their regular work, the camp librarian (and friends) are adding inviting, home-like features (display racks, curtains, flowers, reading conveniences, etc.).

Eleven of these thirty-six buildings are 120 feet long and 25 are 93 feet in length, all are 40 feet wide. A large building is now under construction at Newport News.

A TYPICAL LETTER

"Dear Sirs: Will you please lend us boys some books to read here at camp. We would appreciate such kindness, as you realize the Life of a Soldier is not the most Cheerful Life there is. Thanking you in advance, I am," etc.

ROOSEVELT'S CARD

The use of Mr. Roosevelt's card is described on page 9 of this issue.

FACSIMILE OF ORIGINAL

To the men who are going over-seas to fight for the honor and interest of America and of all mankind, and who thereby make all other Americans, forever their debtors.

Theodore Roosevelt
April 6th 1918

THE GIFT OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT
THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY'S A.L.A. BOOK DRIVE
MARCH AND APRIL, 1918

William H. Powers, Librarian of the South Dakota State College Library at Brookings, S. D., has been given leave of absence to serve as camp librarian at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., beginning April 30th.

Charles E. Rush, Librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, has been given three months' leave of absence for library war service at Headquarters.

STATISTICS OF CAMP LIBRARY SERVICE

MAIN CAMPS ONLY

(Sample Address: A. L. A. Camp Library, Camp Dodge, Iowa.)

Camp and State	Books in Camp	Gift Books en Route	Books			Librarians
			Purchased Nov.-March	Branches	Stations	
Beauregard, La.	10,000	10,000	4,234	7	0	S. A. McKillop, Librarian Wm. Marzolf, Assistant
Bowie, Texas	22,340	11,548	5,113	19	0	J. R. Bundy, Librarian Lois W. Henderson, Assistant Elizabeth Eckel, Assistant
Chickamauga Park, Ga. (Fort Oglethorpe.)	15,781	6,275	3,592	16	0	Chas. D. Johnston, Librarian Raymond J. McCoy, Assistant
Cody, N. M.	14,000	16,299	4,883	16	9	Wm. H. Powers, Librarian Edward Day, Assistant Ralph A. Beals, Assistant
Custer, Mich.	16,000	5,519	5,154	13	2	J. S. Cleavinger, Librarian Max Meisel, Assistant B. L. Smits, Assistant
Devens, Mass.	20,000	1,340	5,902	28	50	J. A. Lowe, Librarian Herbert W. Fison, Assistant Henry H. Eddy, Assistant Raymond L. Crowell, Assistant Kathleen Jones, Hospital Organizer
Dix, N. J.	14,190	20,661	4,951	13	5	H. B. Van Hoesen, Librarian H. N. Bowman, Assistant
Dodge, Iowa	25,000	15,827	4,753	12	39	F. W. Spaulding, Librarian Carl Klumb, Assistant Harley W. Chandler, Assistant
Doniphan, Okla.	14,358	20,021	4,458	20	16	L. L. Dickerson, Librarian John B. Egan, Assistant
Fremont, Cal.	30,000	5,000	4,572	22	0	John Richards, Librarian Sterling Talbot, Assistant Chas. Burbridge, Assistant
Funston, Kan.	23,913	37,699	5,425	23	8	W. H. Kerr, Librarian H. V. Clayton, Assistant L. E. Fitts, Assistant Marjory Quigley, Hospital Librarian
Gordon, Ga.	9,342	18,154	6,740	12	0	Adam Strohm, Librarian Basil Wood, Assistant Catherine P. Walker, Assistant Miriam E. Carey, Hospital Organizer
Grant, Ill.	22,177	29,928	4,950	7	16	Truman R. Temple, Librarian J. C. Barbee, Assistant Chas. F. Zak, Assistant
Greene, N. C.	15,997	10,000	4,448	8	3	F. L. D. Goodrich, Librarian R. M. McCurdy, Assistant J. R. Johnston, Assistant J. M. Karper, Assistant
Hancock, Ga.	17,000	15,015	4,571	12	1	Robt. P. Bliss, Librarian C. F. Cochran, Assistant Anna M. Neuhauser, Assistant Kate D. Ferguson, Assistant
Jackson, S. C.	14,000	10,000	4,859	9	10	John G. Moulton, Librarian
Johnston, Fla.	10,100	12,000	6,339	5	0	Lloyd W. Josselyn, Librarian Walter C. Pierce, Assistant
Kearny, Cal.	18,037	10,000	4,704	11	3	J. E. Quire, Librarian I. N. Lawson, Assistant
Kelly Field, Texas	1,400	20,000	4,121	4	0	Harold T. Dougherty, Librarian L. A. Sandhusen, Assistant

Camp and State	Books					Librarians		
	Books in Camp	Gift Books en Route	Purchased		Branches			
			Nov.-March	Branches				
Lee, Va.	19,000	15,304	4,898	15	19	H. S. Green, Librarian Gladys D. Nicholas, Assistant Robert R. Green, Assistant		
Lewis, Wash.	34,700	10,000	5,493	16	74	E. E. Ruby, Librarian Louis E. Castle, Assistant Albert R. Rowell, Assistant Leo Etzkorn, Assistant		
Logan, Texas	17,000	24,069	4,269	11	7	W. R. Watsabaugh, Librarian Louis Horne, Assistant Lois L. Watsabaugh, Assistant		
MacArthur, Texas	12,183	37,344	5,228	9	18	Joy E. Morgan, Librarian Glen Ely, Assistant		
McClellan, Ala.	16,240	40,000	4,825	7	1	Louis J. Bailey, Supervisor George L. Doty, Librarian Ernest L. Johnson, Assistant Helmer E. Johnson, Assistant		
Meade, Md.	16,694	13,970	5,258	13	42	George F. Bowerman, Librarian Edward M. Cameron, Assistant Murray F. Pratt, Assistant		
Merritt, N. J.	14,106	26,068	3,456	4	1	Edward F. Stevens, Supervisor Lewis E. Traver, Librarian John O. Oliver, Assistant		
Perry, Ill. (Great Lakes.)	8,000	20,618	4,578	2	0	M. S. Dudgeon, Librarian George L. Burtis, Assistant Edward O'Meara, Assistant		
Pike, Ark.	14,600	25,069	4,902	15	17	Winthrop H. Chenery, Librarian Eric Janssen, Assistant		
Sevier, S. C.	15,500	8,000	4,431	12	5	Ralf P. Emerson, Librarian Alvin W. Clark, Assistant		
Shelby, Miss.	16,000	21,982	4,134	8	8	Louis J. Bailey, Supervisor G. F. Griffin, Librarian Wm. Blair, Assistant C. R. Bickham, Assistant Mrs. T. T. Eyre, Assistant		
Sheridan, Ala.	18,064	10,000	5,176	9	26	Louis J. Bailey, Supervisor F. D. Slocum, Librarian J. D. Ambrose, Assistant		
Sherman, O.	26,667	5,237	14	8	Gordon W. Thayer, Librarian		
Taylor, Ky.	16,412	7,345	4,923	14	14	H. C. Leidigh, Assistant Geo. T. Settle, Librarian George L. Lewis, Assistant		
Travis, Texas	21,339	13,418	5,046	19	48	Paul Rusch, Assistant J. F. Marron, Librarian Geo. Manhart, Assistant		
Upton, N. Y.	31,000	15,960	5,903	16	200	Frank L. Tolman, Librarian Geo. C. Champlin, Assistant Raymond N. Brown, Assistant Katherine Tappert, Hospital Librarian		
Wadsworth, S. C.	12,000	26,406	4,432	9	4	Wm. F. Yust, Librarian T. A. Gallagher, Assistant Ola M. Wyeth, Hospital Librarian		
Wheeler, Ga.	14,663	15,937	5,173	9	35	Frederick Goodell, Librarian L. K. Thomas, Assistant T. L. Holman, Assistant		
	637,803	†606,776	*181,131	459	689			

NOTES ON THE ABOVE STATISTICS.

Comparisons between camps, based on the above figures, are liable to be misleading, owing to the unavoidable delays at some camps in receiving books and in having sufficient staff to handle the necessary routine. Some buildings have only recently been opened. This is the first comparative statement published.

With the exception of figures on gift books en route, statistics cover conditions up to April 1st.

Branches are distributing points at Y.'s, K. of C.'s, and large units where at least three or four hundred books are available. Stations are small distributing points, in company or regiment units, and contain from fifty to two or three hundred volumes.

†This is only a partial report of gift books en route. Additional thousands are being shipped every week to the camps.

*This total represents only the books purchased for the above-named main camps. It does not include any purchases for the other 427 points served—small camps, forts, posts, stations, etc.

BOOK SERVICE FOR OUR SAILORS AND MARINES

By Mary Henthorne

The American Library Association War Service during the four months from November 1, 1917 to March 1, 1918 has supplied many books to the sailors and marines in the naval training stations and on the vessels.

Many books have been supplied through local efforts but only a part of the statistics have reached Headquarters. Over one hundred and twenty naval stations and hospitals have been cared for and more than one hundred vessels. No station is too small to have its needs supplied. Some have only twenty men, but these twenty may be on an island, practically isolated from the main land in bad weather, and their need is proportionately greater than that of the men in the larger camps. In a training station of ten or twenty thousand men books will be found in the chaplain's charge, in the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. huts and in the barracks. Recreational reading is supplied mainly from the gift books so generously given by the American people in response to the Association's call. Technical and reference books are purchased from the fund raised last year.

Coast patrol stations, city recruiting offices, aeronautic stations, submarine bases, naval hospitals and prisons, coaling stations and fuel plants, recreational centers, naval clubs, radio stations, quarantine camps, receiving ships, naval ammunition depots, naval proving grounds and rifle ranges, naval and maritime training stations—all are being supplied as a part of the library program on land. From Puget Sound to Southern California, from Maine to Texas, in Panama, Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti, Virgin Islands—wherever our sailor lads go, there the library books go too. Library work is organized abroad and reading matter is available now at the different naval bases, for the fleet and for the naval aeronautic service.

The Navy Department has for many years placed libraries for both officers and crew on certain classes of boats. In these days of sudden expansion additional books are needed and many have been given by the Library Association. Battle-ships, armored cruisers, submarine chasers, submarines, fuel ships, scout patrol boats and even tugs have sent appeals for books to Headquarters. These requests have been filled as "rush orders," for our boats can not wait, but move quickly and quietly in and out of the harbors.

Malcolm G. Wyer, who organized the library at Camp Logan, Texas, will join the Headquarters' staff the 10th of May.

Willis H. Kerr, who has been librarian at Camp Funston, Kansas, for several months, will join the force at Headquarters early in June. He will make frequent advisory visits to the various camp libraries, giving special attention to the educational activities in the camps. Purd B. Wright has been serving as librarian at Camp Funston during Mr. Kerr's absence.



NOTE THE KIND AND SIZE OF BOXES USED FOR OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS FROM THE A. L. A. DISPATCH OFFICE AT HOBOKEN.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU

A splendid, much appreciated service is being rendered by many librarians who are distributing gift magazines on the troop trains.

In one city in the South the librarian keeps a large supply of magazines at the Terminal Station at all times. The welfare workers of an organization that keeps some one on duty at all hours see that no troop train leaves or passes through the yards without being supplied with all the magazines the soldiers can use.

The eagerness with which donations are welcomed is proof that they fill a real need.

If librarians will accept this opportunity universally, it will mean that tons of good, up-to-date magazines which are now collecting dust will be worn out in service. If each magazine is stamped

With Best Wishes
from
the Citizens of _____
and the
_____ Public Library

it will be a good advertisement for your city and library. And it will mean that every soldier will be supplied with plenty of reading matter, even on his longest, slowest journey. (Note what Rupert Hughes has to say elsewhere in this number of soldiers and slow trains.)

Read this enthusiastic account of how it is done at Camp Doniphan, an extract from a letter from the camp librarian, L. L. Dickerson:

The picture of the car (reproduced in this number) was posed, of course, but might well have been caught any time, day or night, as we meet troop trains. I am convinced that the only way to meet the problem of reading *on trains* is to have magazines sorted and in bundles and placed directly in the coaches. Officers and men are enthusiastic over this provision. We almost missed one train and shot the car in after the troops entrained to be welcomed with, "Here comes the library; shoot 'em thru the windows; swing 'Henry' on behind and bring him along."

STATE AGENCIES

THE FOLLOWING STATE AGENCIES SERVED DURING THE CAMPAIGN AND ARE NOW AUTHORIZED TO FURNISH SUPPLIES AND SEND SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

Alabama, Thomas M. Owen, Division of Library Extension, Montgomery.
 Arizona, Estelle Lutrell, University of Arizona Library, Tucson.
 Arkansas, Public Library, Little Rock, Arkansas.
 California, M. J. Ferguson, State Library, Sacramento.
 Colorado, Charlotte A. Baker, Secretary State Library Commission, Ft. Collins.
 Connecticut, Caroline M. Hewins, Secretary Free Library Committee, Hartford.
 Delaware, Thomas W. Wilson, Secretary Free Library Commission, Dover.
 Florida, Lloyd W. Josselyn, Public Library, Jacksonville.
 Georgia, Susie Lee Crumley, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.
 Idaho, Marie M. Schreiber, Librarian Idaho Free Traveling Library, Boise.
 Illinois, Anna May Price, Secretary Library Extension Commission, Springfield.
 Indiana, Wm. J. Hamilton, Secretary Public Library Commission, Indianapolis.
 Iowa, Julia A. Robinson, Secretary Library Commission, Des Moines.
 Kansas, Mrs. Adrian Greene, Secretary Traveling Libraries' Committee, Topeka.
 Kentucky, Fannie C. Rawson, Secretary Library Commission, Frankfort.
 Louisiana, Henry M. Gill, Public Library, New Orleans.
 Maine, Henry E. Dunnack, State Library, Augusta.
 Maryland, L. H. Dielman, Peabody Institute, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts, C. F. D. Belden, Public Library, Boston.
 Michigan, Samuel H. Ranck, Librarian Public Library, Grand Rapids.
 Minnesota, Clara F. Baldwin, Secretary Public Library Commission, St. Paul.
 Mississippi, Mrs. A. K. Hamm, Librarian Public Library, Meridian.
 Missouri, Elizabeth B. Wales, Secretary, Library Commission, Jefferson City.
 Montana, M. Gertrude Buckhous, University Montana Library, Missoula.
 Nebraska, Charlotte Templeton, Secretary Public Library Commission, Lincoln.
 Nevada, Joseph D. Layman, Uni. of Nevada Library, Reno.
 New Hampshire, N. L. Goodrich, Librarian Dartmouth College, Hanover.
 New Jersey, Sarah B. Askew, Public Library Commission, Trenton.
 New Mexico, Evelyn Shuler, Public Library, Raton.
 New York, W. R. Watson, State Library, Albany.
 North Carolina, Mary Faison Devane, Librarian Public Library, Goldsboro.
 North Dakota, Margaret Greene, Librarian Free Public Library, Minot.
 Ohio, C. B. Galbreath, State Library, Columbus.
 Oklahoma, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Librarian High School, Chickasha.
 Oregon, Cornelia Marvin, State Librarian, Salem.
 Pennsylvania, Secretary Free Library Comm., Harrisburg.
 Rhode Island, Walter E. Ranger, State House, Providence.
 South Carolina, Robert M. Kennedy, University Library, Columbia.
 South Dakota, Miss Julia Stockett, Free Public Library, Pierre.
 Tennessee, Mrs. Pearl W. Kelley, State Capitol, Nashville.
 Texas, C. Klaerner, State Library, Austin.
 Utah, Mary E. Downey, Library Secretary, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont, Ruth L. Brown, Free Library Comm., Montpelier.
 Virginia, H. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian, Richmond.
 Washington, J. M. Hitt, Secretary State Library Commission, Olympia.
 West Virginia, Wilson M. Foulk, State Dept. Archives and History, Charleston.
 Wisconsin, M. S. Dudgeon, State Capitol, Madison.
 Wyoming, Agnes R. Wright, State Library, Cheyenne.

MAGAZINES DESIRED BY THE MEN

By resolution camp librarians have called upon the people of the United States to give, through the one-cent stamp arrangement, more of the good magazines. They specifically name, *Punch*, *Judge*, *Life*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Popular Mechanics*, *Scientific American*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Scribner's* and *Century*.

As a part of its program of supplying reading matter to American soldiers and sailors, the American Library Association is urging readers of these and other magazines of a similar character to get the habit of passing on their copies, as soon as they have been read. Old numbers are not wanted, but new ones are needed in great quantities, all the time.

Are you sending books and magazines regularly to any camp? If so, please report to Headquarters, unless you have already done so.



A TIGHT CORNER IN THE HOBOKEN DISPATCH OFFICE, SHOWING NEW BOOKS FOR OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS BEING HANDLED IN A WHOLESALE FASHION.

THE OUTSIDE VIEW POINT

Of all the brotherly and benificent activities brought into being by the present awakened desire to serve humanity, none is proving itself more clearly than the work of the American Library Association, undertaken at the request of the Federal Government, of furnishing libraries to the camps and cantonments in the United States, and of seeing to it that no man in the service, in his own country or overseas, afloat or ashore, on duty or in the hospital, shall be without a book at hand when he wants it. The work has grown rapidly from tiny beginnings; prominent librarians, those of the highest degree of training and the most varied experience, are at the head of it; and volunteers from public libraries all over the land are devoting their best efforts to the almost innumerable tasks of detail which are necessary to uphold the hands of those who direct. From the men in the camps comes a unanimous expression of gratification and gratitude which heartens the laborers to persevere and perfect the work.—*Christian Science Monitor*.

WAR DEPARTMENT
COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES
WASHINGTON

March 25, 1918.

DR. HERBERT PUTNAM,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DR. PUTNAM:

I want to express to you our appreciation of the excellent service rendered by the American Library Association in the training camps. The work is going splendidly and we are constantly in receipt of enthusiastic comments from Commanding Officers and others. I do not know of a greater service to the men at the present time than the one which you are so effectively carrying on. The district directors of the Commission, who are constantly in touch with all the camps in the United States, have nothing but praise for the work and for the fine co-operative spirit in which it is carried on, and the War Department is proud to be associated with an activity that means so much in rationalizing the lives of our men.

Please do not hesitate to call on me if I can be of any assistance in furthering this activity.

Yours truly,

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK,
Chairman.

SUPPLEMENT

War Library Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Headquarters: Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

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VOLUME I

JUNE, 1918

No. 7

PERSONNEL

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

OCTOBER 1917 TO JUNE 1918

Personnel

Library War Service

October 1917 to June 1918

Key to basis of service:

A—Volunteer.

B—Lent by home library.

C—Partly contributed service.

D—Salary from Library War Service.

Dash (—) following date indicates continuing service.

Name.	Title.	Period of Service	Basis of Service. See key
Ambrose, D. J., Attendant P. L., Cincinnati, O.	Assistant, Camp Sheridan.	December 31, 1917—	D
Andrews, Edson J.	Assistant, Camp Grant.	June 5, 1918—	D
Armstrong, Mrs. Anne Swezey, Formerly Ln. P. L., Salem, Oreg.	Headquarters Staff.	January and February, 1918.	A
Ashley, Mabel, Univ. of Wash. L., Seattle, Wash.	Headquarters Staff.	April, 1918.	D
Averill, Capt. F. L. Supt. Library Bldg., L. of Congress, Wash., D. C.	Special Representative.	Various periods.	B
Avey, E. Gertrude, Chief Children's Ln. P. L., Cincinnati, O.	Hospital Librarian, Fort Me- Pherson.	April 26—June 26, 1918.	D
Bailey, A. L., Ln. Wilmington Inst., Wilmington, Del.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Meade.	Nov. 12 1917—Feb. 1, 1918.	B
Bailey, Louis J., Ln. P. L., Gary, Ind.	Ln. and Supervisor of Camp Libraries, Sheridan, Shelby and McClellan. Agent, N. Y. Dispatch Office.	January, 1918—	C
Baker, Charles M., Grad. N. Y. State Library School, Albany, N. Y.	Assistant, Camp Jackson.	June 25, 1918—	D
Baldwin, Emma V., Sec'y Ln. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Headquarters Staff.	May 27—June 8, 1918.	D
Barbee, J. C., Jr.	Assistant, Camp Grant.	January 8—March 22, 1918.	D
Barbee, J. C., Sr.	Librarian and Assistant, Camp Grant.	Nov. 19, 1917—May 21, 1918.	D
Barrett, Mrs. Edna, P. L., Detroit, Mich.	Assistant, Camp Gordon.	April 20, 1918—	D
Barton, Michael R., Summer session Library Sch. Univ. of Wis.	Assistant, Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.	June 6, 1918—	D
Beals, Ralph A., Grad. Riverside, Cal., Lib. School.	Assistant and Acting Librarian Camp Cody.	December 3, 1917—	D
Bement, Constance, Asst. Ref. Dept., P. L., Detroit, Mich.	Assistant, N. Y. Dispatch Office.	June, 1918—	A
Bickham, C. R., Asst. Ln. Mississippi A. & M. College, Agricultural College, Miss.	Assistant, Camp Shelby.	November 7, 1917—	D
Blackwelder, Paul, Asst., Ln. P. L., St. Louis, Mo.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Pike.	Nov. 13, 1917—Jan. 15, 1918.	B
Blair, Wm., Asst., P. L., Birmingham, Ala.	Assistant, Camps McClellan and Shelby.	November 19, 1917—	D
Blessing, Arthur R., Asst. Ln. P. L., District of Columbia.	Librarian, Camp Meade.	June, 1918.	B
Bliss, Robt. P., Asst. See. Penn. F. L. Com.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Hancock.	November 9, 1917—	C
Bowerman, Geo. F., Ln. P. L. District of Columbia.	Librarian, Camp Meade.	March 28, 1918—June 1, 1918.	B
Bowman, Henry N.	Assistant, Camp Dix.	April 8, 1918—May 21, 1918.	D
Brace, Maria C., Ln. P. L., Waterloo, Iowa.	Hospital Librarian, Camp Dodge.	June 1, 1918—	B
Brandenburg, Wm. P.	Assistant, Camp Jackson.	June, 1918—	D
Brett, Wm. H., Ln., P. L., Cleveland, O.	Agent, Newport News, Dispatch Office.	March 1, 1918—	B
Brigham, F. Harold.	Assistant, Camp Dix.	Nov. 1, 1917—April 17, 1918.	D
Brown, Chas. H., Asst. Ln. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.	In Charge Book Ordering.	October—November, 1917.	B
	Organizer and Supervisor, Camp Mills.	May, 1918—	B
	Supervisor, Brooklyn Dispatch Office.	June 19, 1918—	B
Brown, Raymond L., Ref. Ln., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.	Assistant, Camp Upton.	Jan. 13, 1918—May 31, 1918.	D

WAR LIBRARY BULLETIN

5

Name.	Title.	Period of Service	Basis of Service. See key.
Brown, Wm. L., Chief Clerk Copyright Div., L. of Congress.	Disbursing Officer.	October, 1917—	D
Browning, Earl W., Ln. P. L., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Library Organizer, Charles-ton, S. C.	May 14—June 13, 1918.	B
Bryan, Earl C.	Assistant, Camp Custer.	May 5, 1918—	D
Bucknam, Edith P., Chief Catalog Dept., Queens Borough P. L., Jamaica, N.Y.	Assistant, Hoboken Dispatch Office.	April, 1918.	D
Bundy, I. R., Ln. Missouri State Normal School.	Assistant and Librarian, Camp Bowie.	Feb. 27—June 1, 1918.	D
Burbridge, Chas.	Assistant, Camp Fremont.	February, 1918—	D
Burtis, Geo. L.	Assistant, Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.	January 11, 1918—	D
Busby, Bernard.	Assistant, Chickamauga Park.	April 17, 1918—	D
Cameron, Edward M., Jr.	Assistant, Camp Meade.	January 26, 1918—	D
Carey, Miriam E., Supervisor of Institution Libraries, Minn. State Board of Control, St. Paul, Minn.	Hospital Library Organizer, Camp Gordon. Field Representative, Hospital Service.	April 1, 1918—	D
Cargill, J. V., Assistant Librarian, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.	Librarian, Camp Grant.	July 1, 1918—	D
Castle, Louis E.	Assistant, Camp Lewis.	December 2, 1917—	D
Champlin, George G., New York State Library, Albany, N. Y	Librarian and Assistant, Camps Wadsworth and Up-ton.	Nov. 16, 1917—(various periods)	B
Chandler, Harley W.	Assistant, Camp Dodge.	March 14, 1918—	D
Cheney, W. H., Librarian, Washington Uni-versity, St. Louis, Mo.	Librarian, Camp Pike.	January 21, 1918—	D
Chisholm, R. A. J., McLean Hospital Library, Waverly, Mass.	Hospital Librarian, Camp Meade.	June, 1918—	D
Clark, Alvan W., graduate Riverside, Cal., Library School.	Assistant, Camp Sevier.	December 4, 1917—	D
Clark, Annette L., Librarian, Public Library, New Albany, Ind.	Headquarters Staff.	June 25, 1918—	B
Clayton, H. V., State Library, Topeka, Kans.	Assistant, Camp Funston.	November 9, 1917—	B
Cleavenger, J. S., Librarian, Public Library, Jackson, Mich.	Librarian, Camp Custer.	December 15, 1917—	B
Cleeton, Glen U., Missouri State Normal School Library.	Assistant, Camp Doniphan.	June 20, 1918—	D
Cochran, C. F., Library of Congress, Wash-ington, D. C.	Assistant, Camp Hancock.	Dec. 28, 1917—May 9, 1918.	D
Colgrove, Vivian G., graduate University of Illinois, L. Sch., Urbana, Ill.	Headquarters staff.	March 6, 1918—	D
Compton, Chas. H., Reference Librarian, Pub-lic Library, Seattle, Wash.	Field Representative.	May 23, 1918—	D
Crawford, Walter F., Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library, Pawtucket, R. I.	Assistant, Camp Greene.	June 22, 1918—	D
Crowell, Raymond L., Assistant Massachu-setts State Library, Boston.	Assistant, Camp Devens.	February 1, 1918—	D
Crowley, Joseph H., Student Assistant, Adel-bert College Library.	Assistant, Camp Meade.	June 5, 1918—	D
Cunningham, Jesse, Librarian, Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.	Librarian, Camp Grant.	May 15, 1918—	B
Curtis, Florence R., Instructor, University of Illinois, L. Sch., Urbana, Ill.	Field Representative, Hos-pital Service.	June, 1918—	B
Dale, Mary, County Library, Los Angeles, Cal.	Hospital Librarian, Camp Kearny.	June 1, 1918—	B
Darwin, Marion, State Library, Austin, Texas.	Assistant, Camp Travis.	May 1, 1918—	D
Davis, Justin.	Assistant, Chickamauga Park.	April 15, 1918—	D
Davis, O. C., Librarian, Public Library, Walt-ham, Mass.	Librarian, Camp Jackson.	June 20, 1918—	B
Davis, Reba, Librarian, State Traveling Li-brary, Des Moines, Iowa.	Assistant, Border Service and Hospital Librarian, El Paso, Texas and Fort Bliss, Texas.	June 19, 1918—	D
Davis, Whitman, Librarian, Mississippi A. & M. College, Agricultural College, Miss.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Shelby.	Oct. 1, 1917—Dec. 2, 1917.	D
Day, Edward.	Assistant, Camp Cody.	February 18, 1918—	D

Name	Title	Period of Service	Basis of Service. See key
Dickerson, Luther L., Librarian Grinnell College Library, Grinnell, Iowa.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Doniphan.	September 30, 1917—	D
Dickinson, Asa Don, Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y.	Agent, Hoboken Dispatch Office.	January 14, 1918—	D
Dickson, C. G., Copyright Division, Library of Congress.	Headquarters Staff.	November 15, 1917—	D
Dielman, Louis H., Executive Secretary, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.	Librarian, Camp Meade.	July, 1918—	B
Dixon, Vera M., Assistant Librarian in Charge, State College Library, Ames, Iowa.	Headquarters Staff.	May 17, 1918—	B
Doty, George L., University of Illinois, Library School.	Librarian, Camp McClellan.	December 9, 1917—	D
Dougherty, Harold T., Librarian, Public Library, Newton, Mass.	Librarian, Kelly Field.	March 4, 1918—	D
Downey, Mary E., Librarian's Sec. and Organizer, Dept. of Public Instruction, Salt Lake City, Utah.	Library Organizer.	April, 1918—	B
Dudgeon, M. S., Sec'y Free Library Commission, Madison, Wisconsin.	Manager Camp Libraries. Librarian, Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill. Field Representative.	July—November 30, 1917. April-May, 1918.	D B
Duncan, William H., Librarian Commercial High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Librarian, Camp Greene.	June 15, 1918—	D
Eckel, Elizabeth.	Assistant, Camp Bowie.	May 14—June 22, 1918.	D
Eddy, Henry H., formerly Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Assistant, Camp Devens.	March 16, 1918—	D
Edgerton, F. W., Librarian, Public Library, New London, Conn.	Representative, New London, Conn., District.	November, 1917—	A
Edwards, Ward H., Librarian, William Jewell College L., Liberty, Mo.	Assistant, Camp Funston.	April 8, 1918—	B
Egan, J. B.	Assistant, Camp Doniphan.	June 20, 1918—	D
Ely, Glen.	Assistant, Camp MacArthur.	January 4, 1918—	D
Emerson, Ralf P., Sec. to Librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Sevier.	March 1, 1918—	D
Eskew, G. L.	Assistant, Camp Meade.	October 20, 1917—	D
Etkorn, Leo, Student Asst., Whitman College Library, Walla Walla, Wash.	Assistant, Camp Lewis.	April, 1918.	D
Eyre, Mrs. T. T., Library Course, Purdue University.	Assistant, Camp Shelby.	November 26, 1917—	D
Ferguson, J. D.	Assistant, Camp Sherman.	March 8, 1918—	D
Ferguson, Kate D., Township Library, Gilman, Ill.	Assistant, Camp Hancock.	June, 1918.	B
Fison, H. W., Librarian, Public Library, Malden, Mass.	Assistant, Camp Devens.	April 15, 1918—	D
Fitts, L. E.	Assistant, Camp Funston.	March 18—May 20, 1918.	C
Fitzpatrick, John E.	Assistant and Librarian, Camp Mills.	May 14, 1918—	D
Flanders, Cyrus Glenn, Asst. Brown University Library and Providence Atheneum.	Assistant, Camp Merritt.	April 29, 1918—	D
Foss, C. W., Ref. Librarian, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Assistant, Camp Mills.	June 3, 1918—	D
Fox, Louis H., Student Asst., Bowdoin College L., Brunswick, Me.	Librarian, Camp Mills.	May 7—June 6, 1918.	D
Gallagher, T. A., Assistant Branch Librarian, P. L., Cincinnati, O.	Assistant, Camp Upton.	June 1, 1918—	D
Galloway, Blanche, Librarian Poppenhauser Br. L., Queensborough, Jamaica, L. I.	Assistant, Camp Wadsworth.	Dec. 31, 1917—June, 1918.	D
Giessing, C. P.	Organizer, Pelham Bay Park.	June 13, 1918—	D
Gleason, Eleanor, Librarian Mechanics' Institute Library, Rochester, N. Y.	Assistant, Camp Dix.	April 5—July 3, 1918.	A
Goodell, Frederick, formerly of Detroit P. I. and New York P. L.	Headquarters Staff.	November 18, 1917—	D
Goodrich, F. L. D., Ref. Librarian, University of Michigan L., Ann Arbor, Mich.	Librarian, Camp Wheeler.	Oct. 31, 1917—May 31, 1918	D
Graffen, Jean E., Chief Periodical Dept., Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Greene.	May 27, 1918—	D
	Hospital Library Organizer, Philadelphia District.	Philadelphie District.	D

Name.	Title.	Period of Service	Basis of Service. See key.
Green, Chas. R., Ln. Agricultural College L., Amherst, Mass.	Acting Librarian, Johnston.	Camp June 8, 1918—	D
Green, H. S., Historian, State Library, Charleston, W. Va.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Lee.	October 30, 1917—	D
Green, Robert R.	Assistant, Camp Lee.	April 15—June, 1918.	C
Griffin, Glenn F., Illinois Univ. Library Sch.	Librarian, Camp Shelby.	November 30, 1917—	D
Griggs, Lillian, Br. Librarian, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.	Assistant, Newport News Dispatch Office.	April 15, 1918—	D
Gulick, Russell.	Assistant, Camp Custer.	May 1, 1918—	D
Hadley, Chalmers, Ln. P. L., Denver, Colo.	Organizer, Mexican Border Service.	March—April, 1918—	B
Hamilton, William J., Sec'y L. Commission, Indianapolis, Ind.	Field Representative.	Feb. 16—March 20, 1918.	D
Harper, E. C., Assistant State Library, Albany, N. Y.	Assistant, Camp Upton.	Dec. 15, 1917—April 15, 1918.	B
Hartshorne, Richard.	Assistant, Camp Dix.	June 15, 1918—	D
Hastings, C. H., Chief, Card Division, Library of Congress.	Assistant in Book Ordering.	May 1, 1918—	B
Hayes, J. A., Trustee, P. L., Central City, Neb.	Assistant, Camp Dodge.	Jan. 21—Feb. 28, 1918.	D
Henderson, Mrs. Lois W.	Assistant, Camp Bowie.	February 11, 1918—	D
Henry, W. E., Librarian, Univ. of Washington, Seattle.	Organizer, Camp Fremont.	Jan. 10—March 10, 1918.	B
Hepburn, William M., Librarian, Purdue Univ. Library, Lafayette, Ind.	Librarian. Camp Humphreys.	May 17, 1918—	B
Hill, Galen W., Librarian, Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Upton.	Nov. 1—Dec. 29, 1917.	
Hirshberg, Herbert S., Librarian, Public Library, Toledo, Ohio.	Librarian, Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.	June 5, 1918—	B
Hiss, Sophie K., Cataloguer, P. L., Cleveland, Ohio.	Assistant, Newport News Dispatch Office.	April 11, 1918—	D
Holman, T. L.	Assistant, Camp Wheeler.	January 30, 1918—	D
Hooker, D. Ashley, Technology Librarian, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.	Acting Librarian, Camp Gordon.	June, 1918—	B
Horne, Louise W., Student Asst., Nebraska Univ. Library.	Assistant, Camps Logan and Bowie.	January 7, 1918—	D
Hughes, Howard L., Librarian, Public Library, Trenton, N. J.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Dix.	Oct. 26, 1917—March 31, 1918, and June 4-14, 1918.	B
Humble, Marion, L. editor, Detroit, Mich.	Public Library, Headquarters staff.	May 14—	
Humphrey, Mrs. V. G., formerly Institutional Librarian in Nebraska.	Hospital Library Organizer, Forts Bliss and Sam Houston.	July 6, 1918—	B
Jansson, Eric, P. L., St. Louis, Mo.	Assistant, Camps Pike and Dodge.	November 13, 1917—	D
Jeffers, Samuel A., Missouri Wesleyan Univ., Cameron, Mo. Exp. in College Lib.	Assistant, Kelly Field.	June 4, 1918—	D
Jenkins, E. M.	Agent, Brooklyn Dispatch Office.	May 25—June 15, 1918.	D
Jenkins, F. W., Librarian, Russell Sage Foundation Library, New York City.	Library Organizer, Pensacola, Fla.	June 6, 1918—	B
Jennings, Judson T., Librarian, Public Library, Seattle, Washington.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Lewis.	Oct. 22—Dec. 22, 1917.	B
Johnson, Helmer, E.	Assistant, Camp McClellan.	April 26, 1918—	D
Johnson, W. B.	Asst., Chickamauga Park.	Jan. 9—March 31, 1918.	D
Johnston, Charles D., Librarian, Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.	Organizer and Librarian, Chickamauga Park.	January 4, 1918—	B
Johnston, E. L., Asst. P. L., Minneapolis, Minn.	Assistant, Camps Shelby and McClellan.	February 21, 1918—	D
Johnston, J. R., Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.	Acting Librarian, Camp Greene.	March 22, 1918—	D
Johnston, Richard H., Librarian, Bur. of Railway Economics Library, Washington, D. C.	Special representative.	Various periods.	B
Jones, Caroline L., Librarian, Hazelwood Branch, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Hospital Librarian, U. S. General Hospital No. 1, New York.	July 1, 1918—	D

Name.	Title.	Period of Service	Basis of Service. See key
Jones, E. Kathleen, Librarian, McLean Hospital, Waverly, Mass.	Hospital Organizer, Camp Devens, Asst. Hoboken Dispatch Office.	Various periods.	B
Jones, Mary L., Asst. Librarian, County Free Library, Los Angeles, Cal.	Associate Librarian, Camp Kearny.	May, 1918—	B
Jones, Olga Wm.	Asst., Chickamauga Park,	April 17, 1918—	D
Josselyn, L. W., Librarian, Free Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla.	Organizer and Librarian, Camps Jackson and Johnston.	November 1, 1917—	B
Josselyn, M. P.	Assistant, Camp Jackson.	Dec. 1, 1917—April 21, 1918.	D
Karper, J. M., Asst., State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.	Assistant, Camps Lee and Greene.	January 21, 1918—	D
Kemble, Arthur C.	Assistant, Camp Grant.	May 18, 1918—	D
Kennedy, R. M.	Assistant, Camp Jackson.	July, 1918—	C
Kerr, Grace, Assistant, Order Dept., Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.	Headquarters staff.	December 13, 1917—	D
Kerr, Willis H., Librarian, State Normal School Library, Emporia, Kansas.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Funston.	Oct. 1, 1917—May 21, 1918.	
	Field Representative.	June 1, 1918—	D
Kidder, Mrs. Ida A., Librarian, Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.	Hospital Librarian, Camp Lewis.	May 17, 1918—	B
Klumb, Carl.	Assistant, Camp Dodge.	November 7, 1917.	B
Koch, Theodore W., Chief, Order Div., Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.	Headquarters staff.	Various periods.	B
Lawson, Mildred H., Asst. Ref. Catalog Div., Public Library, New York City.	Acting Hospital Librarian, U. S. General Hospital No. 1, New York.	June 6, 1918—	D
Lawson, Norman I.	Assistant, Camp Kearny.	September 12, 1917—	C and D
Leach, Howard S., Asst. to Librarian, Princeton University.	Librarian, Camp Meade.	Dec. 17, 1917—Mar. 18, 1918.	D
Levin, Nathan P., Civics Room, Public Library, Chicago, Ill.	Assistant, Camp Upton.	March 4—April 3, 1918.	B
Lewis, George L., Librarian, Westfield Athenaeum, Westfield, Mass.	Assistant, Camp Taylor.	Feb. 8—May 2, 1918.	B
Lewis, Willard P., Librarian, Baylor Univ. Library, Waco, Texas.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp MacArthur.	Oct. 1—Dec. 31, 1917.	B
Little, Leslie T.	Assistant, Kelly Field.	May 1, 1918—	D
Long, Harriet C., Ln. Brumbach L., Van Wert, Ohio.	Librarian, Mexican Border Service.	May 14, 1918—	D
Lonyo, Mary, P. L., Detroit, Mich.	Hospital Librarian, Camp Wheeler.	April 22, 1918—	D
Lowe, J. A., Agent F. P. L. Com., Boston, Mass.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Devens.	October 1, 1917—	C
McArthur, Muriel, P. L., Buffalo, N. Y.	Assistant, N. Y. Dispatch Office.	June 3, 1918—	D
McCollough, Ethel F., Ln. Carnegie P. L., Evansville, Ind.	Librarian, Mexican Border Service.	May 10, 1918—	B
McCoy, Raymond J., P. L., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Assistant, Camp Taylor and Chickamauga Park.	Nov. 15, 1917—Jan. 20, 1918, March 4, 1918—	D
McCurdy, R. M., formerly head Ord. Dept. Univ. of Ill. L.	Assistant, Camp Greene.	Nov. 27, 1917—June 12, 1918.	D
McIntosh, Rosamond, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Assistant, N. Y. Dispatch Office.	June 10, 1918—	D
McKee, Wm., Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Assistant, Camp Bowie. Acting Librarian, Camp Meade.	Nov. 28, 1917—March 31, 1918.	D
McKillop, Samuel A., Dir. of Extension P. L., Milwaukee, Wis.	Librarian, Camp Beauregard.	March 7—April 28, 1918.	B
McKinstry, Ruth, Osterhout L., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Headquarters Staff.	April, 1918.	D
McNeil, Floyd.	Assistant, Camp Funston.	Jan. 28—March 31, 1918.	D
Manchester, Earl N., Head of Read. Dept. Univ. of Chicago L.	Librarian, Camp Cody.	Jan. 20—March 16, 1918.	B
Manhart, George B.	Assistant, Camp Travis.	January 1, 1918—	D
Mann, Margaret, Chief Cataloguer, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Assistant, Newport News Dispatch Office.	March 11—April 12, 1918.	B

Name.	Title.	Period of Service	Basis of Service. See key
Marron, J. F., Asst. Librarian F. L., Du- quesne, Pa.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Travis.	November 17, 1917—	D
Marzolf, Wm., Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.	Asst., Camp Beauregard.	March 21, 1918—	D
Mathews, Mary E., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Agent, Brooklyn Dispatch Office.	June 17, 1918—	D
Mawson, C. O. S.	Assistant, Hoboken Dispatch Office and Agent, Boston Dispatch Office.	April 22, 1918—	D
Maynard, Mrs. Geo. S.	Assistant, Camp Devens.	May 20, 1918—	D
McGahee, Walter.	Assistant, Camp Wheeler.	May 2, 1918—	D
Meisel, Max, Asst. Science Div. P. L., New York City.	Assistant, Camp Custer.	February 1, 1918—	D
Michaely, Genevieve, P. L., Gary, Ind.	Assistant, N. Y. Dispatch Office.	May 24, 1918—	D
Milam, Carl H., Director P. L., Birmingham, Ala.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp McClellan.	October 30—December 15, 1917.	B
Miller, Phillip A.	Assistant to the Director.	December 16, 1917—	D
Miller, Wharton, Asst. P. L., Syracuse, N. Y.	Asst., Camp Beauregard.	June, 1918—	D
Morgan, Mrs. Frances Willard.	Librarian, Camp Jackson.	Jan. 15—Feb. 5, 1918.	B
Morgan, Joy E., formerly Asst. Ln. Neb. Normal School.	Hospital Librarian, Camp MacArthur.	May 20, 1918—	D
Morrison, Noah F.	Librarian, Camp MacArthur.	December 22, 1917—	D
Moulton, J. G., Ln. P. L. Haverhill, Mass.	Assistant, Camp Upton.	May, 1918.	A
Moulton, Mrs.	Librarian, Camp Jackson.	Feb. 9, 1918—June 30, 1918	B
Mulheron, Anne M., Order Dept. P. L., Los Angeles, Cal.	Assistant, Camp Jackson.	May 2, 1918—June 30, 1918	C
Nelson, Elvy.	Hospital Librarian, Camp Cody.	June 9, 1918—	D
Neuhauser, Anna M., Ln. Div. Municipal Statistics, Dept. of Labor, Harrisburg, Pa.	Assistant, Camp McClellan.	Mar. 5—April 11, 1918.	D
Nicholas, A. R., Asst. Ln. P. L., Providence, R. I.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Gordon.	Nov. 15, 1917—Jan. 30, 1918.	B
Nicholas, Mrs. Gladys D.	Assistant, Camp Lee.	April 1, 1918—	D
Oliver, John Owen.	Assistant, Camp Merritt.	March 19, 1918—	D
O'Meara, Edw.	Assistant, Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.	March 8, 1918—	D
Pace, I. A.	Assistant, Camp MacArthur.	Dec. 22, 1917—April 15, 1918.	D
Paine, Paul M., Ln. P. L., Syracuse, N. Y.	Library Organizer, Charles-ton, S. C.	June 10, 1918—	B
Pauli, A. F., Lib. Sch. Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.	Assistant, Camp Sherman.	June, 1918—	D
Peck, Eva, P. L., Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Assistant, Camp Mills.	June 3, 1918—	D
Phelan, J. F., Chief of Branches P. L. Chicago, Ill.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.	Oct. 25, 1917—Feb. 1, 1918.	B
Pierce, Walter C.	Assistant, Camp Johnston.	February 2, 1918—	B
Plass, Joseph, Asst. L. of Congress, Wash., D. C.	Headquarters Staff.	December, 1917—	D
Powers, Wm. H., Ln. S. Dakota Agri. College.	Librarian, Camp Cody.	April 24, 1918—June 10, 1918.	B
Pratt, Murray F., Ln. Curtiss Aeroplane Corps.	Assistant, Camp Meade.	April 21, 1918—	D
Price, F. H., Binding & Exchanges F. L. Philadelphia, Pa.	Agent, Phila. Dispatch Office.	June, 1918—	B
Prouty, Edythe A., Supervisor L. Stations P. L., Cleveland, Ohio.	Asst., Newport News Dispatch Office.	June 14, 1918—	D
Putnam, Herbert, Ln. of Congress, Washington, D. C.	General Director.	October, 1917—	B
Quigley, Margery, P. L., St. Louis, Mo.	Hospital Librarian, Camp Funston.	May 31, 1918—	D
Quire, J. H., State L., Sacramento, Cal.	Librarian, Camp Kearny.	November 23, 1917—	B
Rahn, Lucy F., P. L., St. Paul, Minn.	Assistant, Camp Beauregard.	May 23, 1918—	D
Ranck, Samuel H., Ln. P. L. Grand Rapids, Mich.	Acting Librarian, Camp Custer.	May 13—June 15, 1918.	B
Randall, Wm., Asst. P. L., Detroit, Mich.	Assistant, Camp Gordon.	May 14, 1918—	D

Name.	Title.	Period of Service	Basis of Service. See key
Raney, M. L., Ln. Johns Hopkins Univ. Library, Baltimore, Md.	Director of Overseas Service.	January 15, 1918—	C
Rathbone, Josephine A., Vice-Dir. Sch. of Science Pratt Inst., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Assistant to the Director.	Various periods, April, May and June, 1918.	B
Read, Chas. A., Ln. Univ. of Cincinnati, O.	Assistant, Camp Sherman. Acting Librarian, Camp Sevier.	June 15, 1918—	D
Reed, Paul.	Assistant, Camp MacArthur.	May 1, 1918—	D
Rees, W. B., Post Ln. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	Library Organizer, March 1s- land, Cal.	June, 1918—	D
Reynes, John F.	Assistant, Camp Cody.	June 8, 1918—	D
Rice, Justus, Asst. P. L., St. Louis, Mo.	Librarian, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	June 7, 1918—	C
Richards, J. S., Ln. P. L., Marshfield, Ore.	Librarian, Camp Fremont.	February 18, 1918—	D
Richie, Herbert E., P. L. Denver, Colo.	Assistant and Librarian Camps Lee and Bowie.	Dec. 15, 1917—March 16, 1918.	D
Roden, C. B., Ln. P. L., Chicago, Ill.	Supervisor, Camp Grant.	November 6, 1917—	B
Roelke, H. E., Asst. Ref. Ln. P. L. Chicago, Ill.	Librarian, Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.	Jan. 10—March 31, 1918.	D
Root, A. S., Ln. Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.	Librarian, Camp Sherman.	July 15, 1918—	B
Rose, Ernestine, Asst. Principal Carnegie Sch., Pittsburgh, Pa.	In charge of Hospital Service.	Various periods, May, June, 1918—	B & D
Ross, Cecil A., P. L. Grand Rapids, Mich.	Assistant, Camp Gordon.	June 8, 1918—	D
Ross, J. D.	Assistant, Camp Mills.	June 3, 1918—	D
Rowell, A. R., Law Library, Univ. of Cal.	Assistant, Camp Lewis.	December 17, 1917—	D
Ruby, E. E., Acting Ln. Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.	Librarian, Camp Lewis.	November 21, 1917—	D
Rusch, Paul, formerly in P. L. Louisville, Ky.	Assistant, Camp Taylor.	Jan. 14—May 31, 1918—	D
Rush, Chas. E., Ln. P. L. Indianapolis, Ind.	Organizer, Camp Humphreys, in charge of Publicity.	April 16, 1918—	B
Rutland, J. R.	Librarian, Camp Beauregard.	June 1, 1918—	D
Sandhusen, L. A.	Assistant, Kelly Field.	March 19, 1918—	D
Schaeffer, J. N.	Assistant, Camp Dix	May 20, 1918—	D
Scary, Katherine A., L. Univ. of Texas, Austin, Tex.	Hospital Librarian, Camp Travis.	June 10, 1918—	C
Settle, George T., Ln. P. L. Louisville, Ky.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Taylor.	November 1, 1918—	B
Seward, Leila H., Ref. Ln. Rosenberg Galveston, Texas.	Assistant, Camp Bowie.	June 10, 1918—	B
Seward, W. F., Ln. P. L., Binghamton, N. Y.	Librarian, Camp Bowie.	June 1, 1918—	B
Sharp, Kathryn, Order Dept., Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Assistant, N. Y. Dispatch Office.	June 10, 1918—	D
Shellenberger, Grace, Supervising Ln. State Institutions, Des Moines, Ia.	Hospital Librarian, Ft. Des Moines, Ia.	June 8, 1918—	B
Sherman, Clarence E., Ln. P. L. Lynn, Mass.	Assistant, Boston Dispatch Office.	June 6, 1918—	B
Sherrard, Mary C., Executive Asst. P. L., Utica, N. Y.	Hospital Library Organizer, April 19, 1918—Ft. Ontario, N. Y.	April 19, 1918—	B
Shoemaker, James H., Asst. State Teachers Col. Library, Cedar Falls, Iowa.	Assistant, Camp Dodge.	June 8, 1918—	D
Sickley, John C., Ln. Adriance Memorial L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Librarian, Camp Wadsworth.	May 10, 1918—	B
Slade, Wm. A., Chief Periodicals Div., L. of Congress.	Assistant in Book Selection.	December 1, 1917—	B
Slocum, F. D., Asst. Bowdoin College Brunswick, Me.	Assistant and Librarian, Camp Sheridan.	October 1, 1917—	D
Smith, Chas. Henry, Ln. Buckingham Univ. of Colorado.	Organizer & Librarian, Camp Cody.	Sept. 22, 1917—Jan. 24, 1918.	D
Smith, Mrs. C. H.	Assistant, Camp Cody.	Sept. 22, 1917—Jan. 24, 1918.	D
Smith, Ellen G., Ln. P. L., Walla Walla, Wash.	Assistant, Camp Lewis.	April, 1918.	B
Smith, Laura, Chief Catalog & Ref. Depts., P. L., Cincinnati, O.	Assistant in Book Ordering.	Feb. 13—April 30, 1918.	D
Smith, Morris M., Asst. P. L., Shawnee, Okla.	Assistant, Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.	Jan. 11—March 1, 1918.	D
Smits, B. L.	Assistant, Camp Custer.	Nov. 26, 1917—April 27, 1918.	D
South, F. Jay, Asst. Ln. State Normal School, Emporia, Kan.	Assistant, Camp Pike.	May 20, 1918—	D

WAR LIBRARY BULLETIN

Name.	Title.	Period of Service	Basis of Service. See key
South, Mrs. F. Jay.	Assistant, Camp Pike.	June 12, 1918—	D
Spaulding, Forrest B., Ln. P. L. Des Moines, Ia.	Librarian, Camp Dodge.	November 1, 1917—	B
Stanfield, J. E., Asst. State Normal Sch. L., Emporia, Kan.	Assistant, Camp Taylor.	May 6, 1918—	D
Stevens, Edw. F., Ln. Pratt Inst., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Supervisor, Camp Merritt.	January 29, 1918—	B
Stevenson, Burton E., Ln. P. L. Chillicothe, Ohio.	Organizer & Librarian, Camp Sherman.	September, 1917—	B
	In charge of Publicity.	..	
	European Representative.	..	
Stevenson, Mrs. Burton E.	European Representative.	April 10, 1918—	A
Strohm, Adam, Ln. P. L. Detroit, Mich.	Organizer.	Nov. 18—Dec. 5, 1917,	
	Librarian, Camps Wheeler & Gordon.	Jan. 29, 1918—	B
Strong, George F., Ln. Adelbert Coll. L. Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, O.	Organizer & Librarian, Camps Beauregard & Bowie.	Sept. 25, 1917—Jan. 25, 1918.	D
	Acting Executive Secretary.	March 19—April 30, May 20, 1918—	
Stubbs, Harold T., Student Asst. Swarthmore Coll. Lib., Swarthmore, Pa.	Assistant, Camp Humphreys.	May 10, 1918—	D
Sugden, Mrs. Frances Walker.	Hosp. Librarian, Camp Lee.	June 10, 1918—	C
Talbot, Sterling, Stanford Univ. Library.	Assistant, Camp Frémont.	February 1, 1918—	D
Tappert, Katherine, Vice Ln. Wash. Co. F. L., Hagerstown, Md.	Hospital Librarian, Camp Upton.	April 4, 1918—	D
Temple, Truman R., Ln. P. L., Leavenworth, Kan.	Assistant and Librarian, Camp Grant, Field Representative.	February 18, 1918—	D
Thayer, Gordon W., Ln. John G. White Folklore Col. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio.	Librarian, Camp Sherman.	March 1—May 17, 1918.	B
Thiebaud, Gertrude, Librarian Public Library, Peru, Ind.	Hospital Librarian, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.	June 1, 1918—	B
Thomas, L. E.	Assistant, Camp Wheeler.	February 20, 1918—	D
Tilton, Asa C.	Assistant, Camp Devens.	Nov. 1, 1917—Feb. 1, 1918.	C
Titcomb, Mary L., Ln. Wash. Co. F. L., Hagerstown, Md.	Library Organizer, Leavenworth, Kan	June, 1918—	D
Tolman, F. L., Ref. Lib., State Library, Albany, N. Y.	Librarian, Camp Upton.	November 6, 1917—	B
Traver, Lewis B.	Librarian, Camp Merritt.	January 21, 1918—	D
Tripp, George H., Ln. P. L., New Bedford, Mass.	Librarian, Camp Dix.	June 10, 1918—	B
Tyler, Alice S., Dir. Western Reserve, Univ. L. Sch., Cleveland, O.	Assistant, Hoboken Dispatch Office.	Feb. 20—March 21, 1918.	B
Utley, George B., Secretary A. L. A., Chicago, Ill.	Executive Secretary.	July, 1917— (various periods excepted)	B
Vail, R. W. G., Ref. Asst. Information Div. P. L., N. Y. City.	Agent, N. Y. Dispatch Office.	Dec. 15, 1917—May 31, 1918.	B
Van Hoesen, Henry B., Asst. Ln. Princeton Univ. Library.	Librarian, Camp Dix.	April and May, 1918.	B
Vogelson, Helen E., Co. Free Library, Los Angeles, Cal.	Assistant, Camp Kearny.	March 20—May 31, 1918.	B
Wagner, Florence.	Assistant, N. Y. Dispatch Office.	June 15, 1918—	D
Wait, Marie Fox, Cataloguer Princeton University Library.	Hospital Librarian, Camp Greene.	May 21, 1918—	D
Walker, Catherine P., Ref. Ln. Car. Library, Atlanta, Ga.	Assistant, Camp Gordon.	April 12, 1918—	D
Walkley, R. L., Asst. Ln. P. L., Minneapolis, Minn.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Grant.	Nov. 6, 1917—Feb. 1, 1918.	B
Ward, G. O. Technical Ln. P. L., Cleveland, O.	Librarian, Camp Sherman.	May 17, 1918—	B
Watsabaugh, Mrs. Lois L.	Assistant, Camp Logan.	March 15, 1918—	D
Watsabaugh, W. R., Lib. Univ. of Iowa.	Librarian, Camp Logan.	January 10, 1918—	D
Webber, Mrs. Geo. C.	Assistant, Camp Wadsworth.	May, 1918—	D
Webber, Mrs. Geo. W.	Assistant, Camp Wadsworth.	May, 1918—	D
Webster, Caroline F., L. Organizer, State L., Albany, N. Y.	In charge of Hospital Service.	Feb. 15—May 23, 1918.	B

Name.	Title.	Period of Service	Basis of Service. See key
Wheeler, Jos. L., Ln. P. L., Youngstown, O.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Sheridan. Assistant to the Director	October 1, 1917—	D
Whitmore, Frank H., Ln. P. L., Brockton, Mass.	Librarian, Camp Devens.	May 4, 1918—	B
Wiggins, Harry H., Asst. in Lebanon, O., University Library.	Assistant, Camp Sherman.	May 10, 1918—	D
Wiley, Betsy T., Ln. P. L., Dallas, Texas.	Library Organizer, Love Field and Camp Dick.	March 18—April 1, 1918.	C
Wiley, Edwin, Ln. U. S. Naval War College Library, Newport, R. I.	Representative, Newport, R.I.	March 9, 1918—	B
Wilkes, Marjorie, formerly Assistant in New York Public Library.	Hospital Librarian, Camp Gordon.	June 7, 1918—	D
Williams, Carrie Louise, Br. Ln. P. L., Somerville, Mass.	Hospital Librarian, Camp Devens.	May 1, 1918—	B
Williams, R. D., Asst. P. L., Newton, Mass.	Assistant, Camp Meade.	May 2, 1918—	D
Windsor, Phineas L., Ln. Univ. of Illinois.	Assistant to the Director.	Dec. 1, 1917—Feb. 4, 1918.	B
Wood, Basil B., Ref. Ln. Berkshire Atheneum, Pittsfield, Mass.	Assistant, Camps Gordon and Lee.	January 23, 1918—	D
Wood, Oakley.	Assistant, Camp Hancock.	June 1, 1918—	D
Woodard, Wm. P., Asst. P. L., Kalamazoo, Mich.	Assistant, Camp Custer.	June 21, 1918—	D
Wright, Purd B., Librarian, Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.	Acting Librarian and Librarian, Camp Funston.	April 14, 1918—	B
Wright, Purd B., Jr.	Assistant, Camp Funston.	June 11, 1918—	D
Wyer, M. G., Ln. Neb. Univ. Library, Lincoln, Neb.	Organizer and Librarian, Camp Logan.	Nov. 16, 1917—to Feb. 5, 1918.	B
Wyeth, Ola M., Ln. Modern Language Sem., Univ. of Illinois.	Assistant to the Director.	May 9, 1918—	B
Yust, Wm. F., Ln. P. L. Rochester, N. Y.	Hospital Librarian, Camp Wadsworth.	March 15, 1918—	B
Yust, Wm. F., Ln. P. L. Rochester, N. Y.	Librarian, Camp Wadsworth.	Feb. 18—May 1, 1918.	B
Zak, Chas. F., Ref. Dept., P. L. Chicago, Ill.	Assistant, Camp Grant.	March 27—May 26, 1918.	D

NOTE:

The names of many public and state librarians and secretaries of library commissions might properly appear on this list. Miss Sarah B. Askew of New Jersey, Mr. Chas. F. L. D. Belden, of Massachusetts, Mr. M. J. Ferguson, of California, together with many others have given largely of their time to the supervision of war library work in their states. In fact, nearly every librarian who assisted in the book campaigns has also assisted to some extent in the distribution of books.

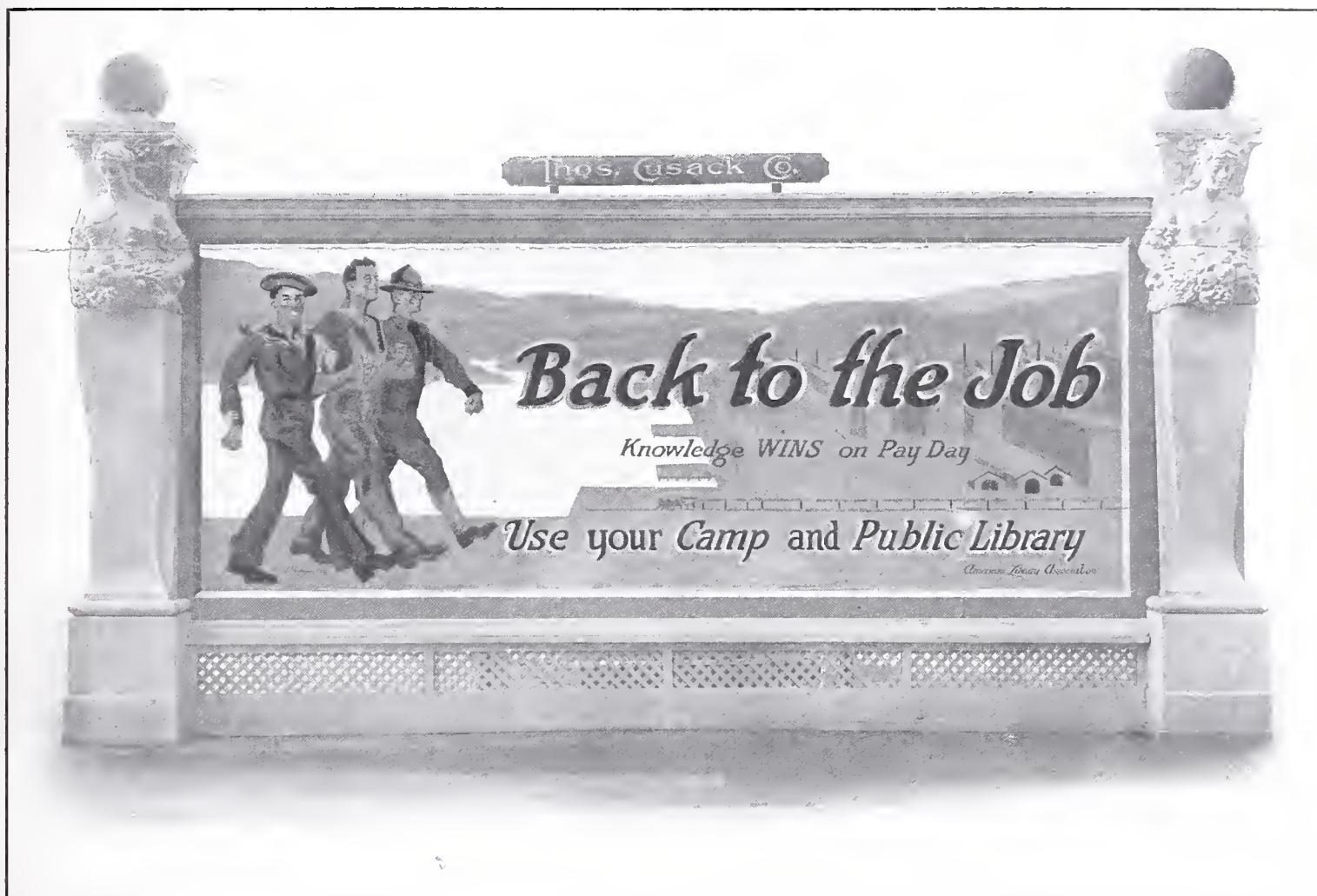
War Library Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE
LIBRARY WAR SERVICE, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Headquarters: Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Volume I

MARCH, 1919

No. 8



650,000 people pass through the Union Station in Washington each month.

The Library sign directly opposite the Station is the first thing they see.

Visitors to the Nation's Capital include both civilians and soldiers from *your* city.

When they read "Public Library" they think of *your library*.

Read inside what Library War Service is now doing to center attention on the home library.

Note how all libraries can "gear in" and get the full benefit of this national campaign.

WAR LIBRARY BULLETIN

*Published by the**Library War Service, American Library Association*

A. L. A. WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

J. I. WYER, Jr., <i>Chairman</i>	R. R. BOWKER
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F. P. HILL

HEADQUARTERS: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

General Director: HERBERT PUTNAM

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

Vol. I

MARCH, 1919

No. 8

To the Librarians of the United States

The Library War Service of the American Library Association is carrying on a vocational reading campaign. Its purpose is to encourage every soldier and sailor to read practical books about his trade, business, or profession.

The American Library Association hopes to reach the soldier and sailor with this idea while he is overseas, on the returning transport, in the debarkation camps and hospitals, in the demobilization camps, and even in his home town after he has been discharged.

Undoubtedly here is a great chance to use the plan begun by the Library War Service to increase the usefulness of all libraries. Hundreds of thousands of men are returning to their homes, and their first thought is for *the job*. Many of them will have got the reading idea from the camp library; others should get it from the public library.

And it is therefore the business of every public library, whether it can afford it or not, to make certain that the books on various vocations are made available now to the returning soldiers and sailors.

This is our big opportunity for the American public library to reach and serve the young men of America in a vital and practical way. We must not let it slip.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM W. BISHOP,
President, American Library Association.

Library War Service Headquarters aims to act as a clearing-house for vocational reading publicity. The next number of the War Library Bulletin will appear shortly. Will you not write a letter about what you are doing, or plans you have in mind, so that your good ideas may be passed on to others?

More books are urgently needed. Any library having fifty or more first-class gift books is asked to communicate at once with Library War Service Headquarters, in order that shipping instructions may be sent.

BACK TO THE JOB!

What Job?

There are books on all jobs
at the

HOSPITAL LIBRARY

*Pick yours out and
GET BUSY*

A. L. A.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The placard reproduced above finds a vulnerable spot in the average man when he views it for the first time in some stage of the demobilization process, on his way back to civil life. If he is transferred to some other camp or hospital, he finds it there as well, serving as a constant reminder that he must prepare himself for what lies ahead.

Used in connection with the placard are the vocational book lists, which are arranged in racks, placed in recreation buildings and similar centers through the camp or hospital, so that every man, no matter how short his stay, observes one of them. He runs over the titles of the lists—"Machine Shop Work," "Banking," "Advertising," etc.—and he is sure to find one or perhaps several in which he is interested. List in hand, he goes to the library to investigate the vocational books, the existence of which has probably been brought to his attention for the first time.

The vocational lists, in a slightly modified edition, are now offered for the use of public libraries free, in reasonable quantity.

In large camps readers have been brought to the library by brief talks delivered by the camp librarian, or some member of his staff, before men assembled for lectures. This method of personal advertising is especially effective in the hospitals, where the librarian, in the course of frequent rounds through the wards, is able to talk over with each man his own book needs.

As a new departure in vocational book advertising, the Library War Service has recently issued a pictorial reference book, "Your Job Back Home," with 64 pages, chiefly of photographs illustrating various vocations. The title underneath each picture suggests a good book bearing on the subject. The volume will be used extensively in camp, hospital, and transport libraries, and will also be made available to public libraries at cost price.

The Library War Service has issued several sets of lantern slides for use in motion-picture shows in camp and hospital as a means of advertising vocational books. The most effective set is one which shows clearcut photographs of groups of books on one or several nearly related vocational subjects, with an arresting title.

FINISH THE JOB

In the great work of reconstruction ahead there is a big piece of work for all libraries to do. The purpose of this number of **THE BULLETIN** is to show how some libraries have planned to do their share of the work of national readjustment, and to urge other libraries to make known, for the benefit of all, plans which they have decided upon to insure the maximum use of books, especially of vocational books.

Several years ago a great deal of space in the library magazines was devoted to the need of creating a demand for technical and vocational books through advertising. Now it is the consensus of opinion of those who have been active in the A. L. A. Library War Service that this demand has not only come, but is increasing rapidly as demobilization of troops continues. The library which is adequately prepared to meet this demand when it comes will render service to the men that will never be forgotten, and, as some one has pointed out, the majority of men returning now from military duty constitute a new clientele which our libraries may serve.

INCREASED CIRCULATION PREDICTED

A study of library reports indicates that there has been practically no falling off in book circulation during the past year, and even where a slight falling off is reported, it is traceable directly to the closing of the library or the curtailment of its service on account of Spanish influenza or coal shortage. That this condition exists in spite of the fact that over four million men who would naturally be supposed to use library facilities have been absent on military duty, is worthy of note. We now know from the work of the American Library Association that the large majority of these men are, or have become, users of books. As demobilization progresses and the men who have proved themselves such readers return to their communities, what will be the effect upon public libraries?

At this time libraries have an opportunity to make themselves felt more than ever. Libraries which have successfully co-operated with various governmental agencies now have an opportunity to provide straight library service. For it is straight library service that is needed—the same service libraries have been giving for years, but better service, because they are better prepared for it, and more service, because more service will be demanded.

BETTER SERVICE BRINGS RETURNS

Vocational book service cannot but be beneficial both to the men who use the books and to the libraries. To the libraries it will start the everlasting cycle: Better service, more money; more money, more books; more books, better service; and so on.

Throughout this number of the War Library Bulletin you can read what the Library War Service is doing to advertise the home library as well as what libraries all over the country are doing to advertise themselves. As the Library War Service campaign is national in scope, many librarians feel that by using every known means of publicity they can center upon their own libraries much of this national publicity, the value of which can hardly be estimated. Here is an extract from a letter written by the librarian of a large, progressive city library: "If I am not mistaken, most of the vocational reading is going to be done by the men after they are discharged, and the work of supplying the books will therefore devolve upon the public libraries. This seems to me the God-given opportunity for our libraries to serve today the young men who are destined to become the leaders of tomorrow; the result to our libraries as well as to the men themselves cannot but be beneficial."

COLLEGE LIBRARIES ARE INTERESTED

A university librarian writes: "I bought all the books whose titles appear on the Vocational Leaflets which were not already in the library. Moreover, I have found that there has been a great interest in these books on the part of our young men, and practically every one to whom I have shown the leaflets has been enthusiastic in the project. Of course, our university libraries appeal to thousands of young men on the threshold of their careers, and hence perhaps this material is even more welcome in the colleges and universities than in the public libraries."

William Warner Bishop, President of the American Library Association, has sent a message to the libraries of the United States, concerning a vocational reading campaign, which is printed on page 2 of this Bulletin.

WHAT PUBLIC LIBRARIES ARE DOING

Headquarters has been receiving for some time interesting reports of vocational book publicity employed by both public and college libraries. One city reports that two additional copies of every book on the vocational lists were ordered, and that 1,000 copies of each list were bought and distributed. In another city paid advertisements were used at the heads of the "Help Wanted" columns of the newspapers each day, emphasizing the fact that the library had books to help the men who wanted a better job.

For convenient reference, actual methods of publicity which have been attempted in various places have been listed in a table in the center of this page. Pictures of successful publicity matter are also reproduced on page 4.

In this important vocational book campaign there is only one possibility of library publicity failing to attract attention, and that is where there is too little of it.



The Job You Want

Are You Out of Work?

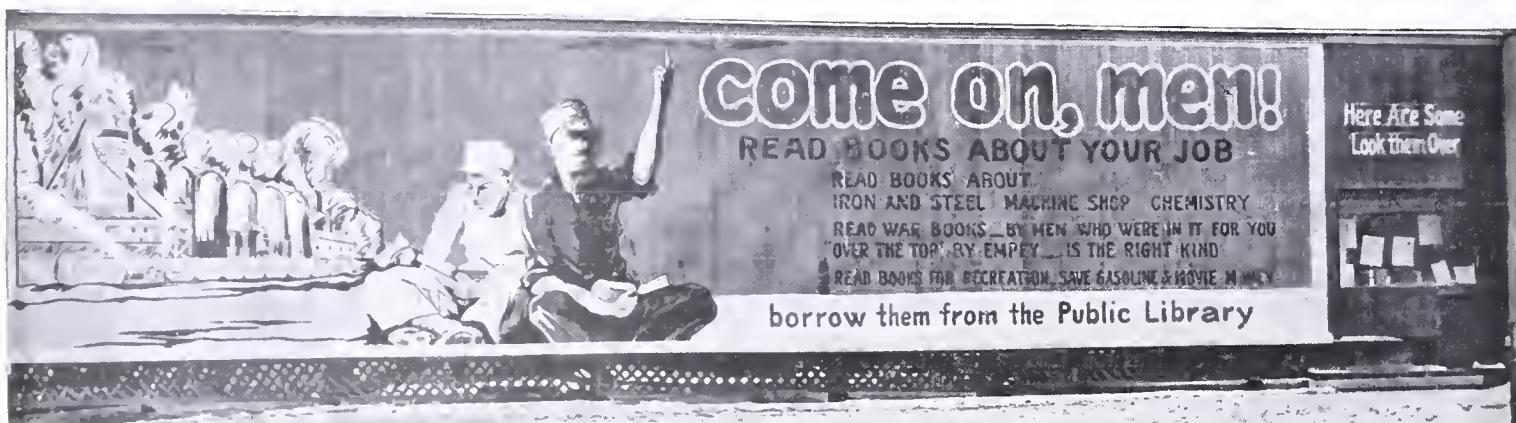
Books at the Public Library will help you prepare yourself for the job you want.

Do You Want a Better Job?

There are books on all kinds of trades and professions at the

Detroit Public Library

Main Library, Gratiot and Farmer Aves.



Public libraries, as well as the Library War Service, are successfully using lantern slides, street banners, billboards, and placards to attract the attention of men returning to civil life.

War Library Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE
LIBRARY WAR SERVICE, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Headquarters: Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Volume I

MAY, 1919

No. 9



A MARCH EVENING IN THE CHAUMONT LIBRARY

Here is a glimpse of the tremendous service books and magazines are rendering in the dull days overseas—more than one hundred men crowded into the A. L. A. regional library at Chaumont, the average attendance between the hours of six and seven of any evening.

THE A. L. A. OVERSEAS

The systematic work of the American Library Association for the American Expeditionary Forces began in January, 1918, when a Dispatch Office was established at Hoboken for the purpose of assembling books and placing them on transports for the use of our men. Books sent in this way were unloaded in France and were placed in Y. M. C. A. huts or were given directly to the men.

At about the same time the American Library Association dispatched a representative to France to lay the foundation for a broader service. He secured from General Pershing a recommendation that the A. L. A. be given shipping space of fifty tons per month for its books, a recommendation subsequently confirmed by the War Department. A close liaison was arranged with the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, K. of C., and Salvation Army, to insure that the books turned over to them by the A. L. A. actually reached our men and received such administrative supervision as might be possible.

In April of the same year permanent headquarters were opened in Paris, and these were subsequently enlarged in August by the lease of a portion of the buildings at No. 10 rue de l'Elysée, where a central library was opened and where the administrative offices of the overseas service were established.

Mail Service to Soldiers

In September, 1918, the granting of the franking privilege in the Army Post-office on A. L. A. books rendered possible the establishment of a direct mail service to members of the American Expeditionary Forces, which has since grown very rapidly. Great Headquarters also authorized the A. L. A. to work directly with military organizations and to place libraries with any such organization where the commanding officer requested the service and where a man was detailed to look after the books.

Every available means of getting books to France was used—the Army tonnage provided for about 100,000 volumes monthly and this was supplemented by shipments in Red Cross tonnage and deck shipments on transports. Books were sent from overseas dispatch offices at Newport News, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn, in addition to the original dispatch office at Hoboken. After the signing of the armistice, practically unlimited cargo space was granted and the books were sent in greater numbers. Up to May 1, 1919, the A. L. A. had shipped to France a total of 2,473,219 volumes.

As the service was extended, libraries were established in 638 Y. M. C. A. centers, in 55 K. of C. centers, in 41 Salvation Army centers, in 17 Y. W. C. A. centers, in 5 J. W. B. centers, as well as with a number of miscellaneous welfare organizations, such as the Moose, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, etc. Each section of the American Ambulance service was given

a book collection, similar service was extended to the Americans in the Polish Army and the Mallet Reserve, and 416 military organizations in the American Expeditionary Forces were provided with libraries.

The same sort of service was given to American troops in England, where 128,000 A. L. A. books were distributed; 25,000 books went to American troops in Russia. Eleven thousand books were sent to American prisoners in Germany.

Through the mail-order department at Paris Headquarters, 20,000 men have been served directly with special books requested by them. In January alone a total of 33,603 volumes

were mailed from the Paris Headquarters, and a total of 170,520 books were shipped from the Paris warehouse, in addition to substantial book distribution direct at the ports.

The central library at Paris has proved very popular with the men stationed in the Paris district, and the total circulation of books from it since its opening has been 24,434; the total attendance had been in the neighborhood of 40,000.

Armistice Brings Greater Demand

With the signing of the armistice, the demand for books increased very greatly, especially for books of an educational nature. In order to meet this demand the A. L. A. has shipped to France since December 1st a total of nearly half a million educational books. Most of these are in special educational libraries which have been placed in Post Schools, under the supervision of School Officers. With each army the A. L. A. has appointed its own representative to have general supervision of this special work, and it has also opened centers at Gièvres, St. Aignan, Le Mans, St. Nazaire, Brest, and Bordeaux. Under the supervision of trained librarians, the A. L. A. has central libraries at Allerey Hospital Center, Châtillon-sur-Seine, Chaumont, Dijon, Gondrecourt, Mars Hospital Center, Neufchâteau, Nevers, Tours, and Savenay Hospital Center. Special attention has been paid to the hospital work, and a representative of the A. L. A. has made a special investigation of the needs of the various centers, which have been met as far as possible. A central library, in charge of an A. L. A. staff is in operation at Coblenz for the service of the Third Army.

In order to provide for members of the A. E. F. on their voyage home, and also to forestall any necessity for draining out of France the books now there, all transports are being equipped in American ports with adequate permanent libraries, to remain on board as long as the transport is in service. A total of 150 transports thus far have been equipped.

The A. L. A. has done a great deal of library work of a special nature; it organized the Intelligence Library at Chaumont, and furnished many special books for it and for

American Expeditionary Forces

Office of the Commander-in-Chief

FRANCE, April 18, 1919.

Mr. BURTON E. STEVENSON,
European Representative
American Library Association,
10 rue de l'Elysée, Paris.

MY DEAR MR. STEVENSON:

I want to express to the American Library Association my sincere appreciation, and that of the officers and men under my command, for the valuable services which it has rendered to the American Expeditionary Forces.

In February, 1918, your association submitted to these headquarters a well-conceived plan for furnishing books to the American soldiers in Europe, and asked to be permitted to assume the entire responsibility for this important service. The confidence which the Army then reposed in you has been amply justified by the results achieved. Restricting your personnel and establishment to a minimum, you have taken advantage of the medium of distribution offered by the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and other welfare agencies, and have supplemented those channels by furnishing book collections to detached military units and special books, through the mails, to individual soldiers. Thus, without friction or waste, the American Library Association has substantially accomplished its purpose of placing good reading matter at the disposal of every individual in the forces.

In addition to this, it has rendered a signal service to the Army educational program by providing reference libraries for the American Expeditionary Forces University at Béanne and at a large number of Army Schools.

Please accept my hearty congratulations upon the success of your work and my renewed thanks to all those, at home and abroad, who have contributed to its splendid success.

Very sincerely yours,
(s.) JOHN J. PERSHING.

library, in charge of an A. L. A. staff is in operation at Coblenz for the service of the Third Army.

the Army School Library at Langres; it acts as the agent for procuring the books and periodicals needed by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. It has established close relations with the Association des Bibliothecaires Francais, and the subcommittee on Social Ideas of "La Renaissance des Cités," with the idea of making American public library methods better known in France, and of encouraging, where possible, the development of present library facilities or the establishment of new ones.

The staff now comprises sixty-two persons, thirty-seven of whom have been sent to France by the A. L. A. Through an arrangement with the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross, many trained librarians in the personnel of the two organizations have been detailed to the A. L. A. for library work. Fifteen are serving on detached service from the Y. M. C. A. and ten on detached service from the Red Cross. The library personnel has recently been further increased by details and discharges from the Army.

Overseas Shipments

January 1, 1918, to May 1, 1918.....	163,468	January, 1919.....	219,987
May to August, 1918.....	699,189	February, 1919.....	304,719
September, 1918.....	167,791	March, 1919.....	245,975
October, 1918.....	173,596	April, 1919.....	223,302
November, 1918.....	131,205		
December, 1918.....	143,987	Total.....	2,473,219

Summary of Library War Service

The Library War Service of the American Library Association is the agency designated by the War and Navy Departments to provide library service for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps for the period of the war emergency.

Funds for carrying on the work have been provided by donations to the Library War Fund, with a total in excess of \$1,700,000, raised by popular subscription in October, 1917, and by the apportionment of the American Library Association in the United War Work Campaign, in November, 1918, representing an oversubscription of a quota of \$3,500,000.

Since the establishment of the service in October, 1917, the A. L. A. has been able to place almost seven million books at the service of the naval and military forces. Of this number, approximately five million have come as gift books from the American public. Purchased books number 1,961,862, being chiefly technical volumes not available from gift sources.

The total personnel of the Library War Service in April, 1919, was 525. Many of the workers are trained librarians released by their home libraries for the duration of the war emergency.

Overseas

Overseas shipments to May 1, 1919, amounted to 2,473,219 books, of which almost one million were technical books for study. From a central library in Paris, through fifteen regional libraries, each serving a definite area, the books go out to 1,200 points, reaching American forces everywhere in France. Troops in the occupied parts of Germany are provided for by a central library in Coblenz.

Library service is also provided for American troops in Siberia and Russia, and for naval and marine corps stations in Panama, Alaska, and the outlying island possessions of the United States.

Training Camps and Hospitals in America

In 43 large training camps in America the A. L. A. has given service from its own library buildings, constructed in most cases especially for the purpose, on standard plans. A special staff of trained library workers is maintained. Smaller collections are also placed in recreational huts and other centers through-

out the camp. There were 1,322 of these branch and station libraries in the large training camps in April, 1919, a decrease from 1,886, the high-water mark at the opening of the year.

On May 1, 1919, the A. L. A. was still giving library service in each of the 50 large training camps in America. In 14 of them, however, the extent of the service had been greatly reduced, as the camps were being rapidly abandoned in the demobilization process.

Library service is also given to 534 smaller military camps and posts in America, the library being located usually in the building of some welfare organization, under the care of the organization secretary. In this number are included more than 150 library stations along the Mexican Border for the service of troops on patrol duty. Traveling representatives of the A. L. A. give supervision.

In May library service was being given in 228 military hospitals, a number steadily increasing with the return of more wounded men from overseas. In 60 of these hospitals, where the number of men is large, a staff of women librarians is maintained, having charge of a central library and branches. By means of frequent ward visits, books are supplied to the men confined to bed.

In every large camp and hospital in America the library service given by the A. L. A. is comparable to that maintained by a public library in a large city.

Navy and Marine Corps

Two hundred and sixty-four naval stations and 54 marine corps stations are served by the A. L. A. To the libraries originally installed aboard ship by the Navy Department, new collections of books have been added; these are overhauled and given supervision at regular intervals by representatives of the A. L. A. The number of vessels cared for in this way, including those of the N. O. T. S., is in excess of 1,000.

On 150 vessels engaged in the work of transporting troops to America, permanent libraries have been installed to the extent of at least one book to every four men aboard. Several transports carry trained librarians to give expert attention to the book needs of the men on the return trip.

A GOOD NIGHT FOR READING

In Le Mans

Fifteen regional libraries have been established throughout France and the occupied parts of Germany, each at an important center for the A. E. F. or the Army of Occupation. Such centers are Brest and St. Nazaire, the ports of embarkation; Le Mans, a half-way place for troops homeward bound; Chaumont, the seat of Great Headquarters; Beanne, where the great university of the Army Education Commission is located; and Coblenz, with its branches up and down the Rhine and back through the occupied territory as far as Luxembourg.

At the most of these points the library is housed in a building turned over to the A. L. A. by the army or constructed especially for library purposes. Each serves the surrounding area, sending out smaller collections to the more isolated camps, too remote to permit the men to make regular use of the main collection. Nightfall brings men by scores and hundreds to the central library, however, where for a few hours books and magazines build a bridge to America.

Miss Esther Johnston, formerly librarian of the Seward Park Branch of the New York City Library, is in charge of the regional library at Le Mans. Her account of one evening's work shows the American army in cross-section.

The daily round of a librarian in camp in France includes all activities from trying to supply the latest Imagist poetry to mending kit-bags. She sees from morning until ten at night a constant stream of wet, tired, home-sick, bored, disconsolate men—men suffering from a sudden let-down in tension and from a lack of occupation for their minds. Here in Le Mans all divisions, except those of the Army of Occupation, come on their way home, and are delayed for several months. The men receive word from well-intentioned relatives at home—"Why are you staying over in France now that the war is over? We've been expecting you back ever since the armistice was signed." Imagine the effect of such letters upon men who are consumed with impatience to get home, and bored to tears by army routine in peace time, who feel that their families and their business need them now more than the army does.

I look from the window in the evening into a muddy courtyard where a file of men waits to come into the canteen and the reading and writing rooms. Many are from remote parts of the area, and by way of celebrating their leave from camp will spend the night sleeping on the stone floor here. They come into our small, crowded, smoky reading-room—as many as can get in—to secure warmth and forgetfulness of their monotonous life.

Tonight is a good night for reading, the light, cold rain outside increasing the feeling of comfort and security roused by the burning logs. The room has a blue haze of smoke from pipe and cigarette, and there is the glow from the fire, and the sheen of holly in the bowl on the mantel. The place is quiet, for the braggart who had tried to interest everyone in his exploits has been silenced by a hint, not subtly given by a reader, that for the present at least the majority prefer to read—later perhaps, to 'talk.

Puttees and Love Stories

The boy to the left of my desk is indignant. His rage smoulders for a while, he wriggles impatiently in his chair, and then bursts out in an undertone to me: "Look at this *Saturday Evening Post*—right through the advertisements and stories! Who carries off the girl in the last chapter every time? The fella with the shiny puttees! Why don't the illustrators remember there's a few buck privates in the army? I look in all the magazines and papers, and the doughboy doesn't get a chance!" The boy is a youngster from the West, too young, by all the rules, to enter the army even now, but he's been through Chateau-Thierry and the Argonne and the hospital, and he hates, as he says, never to win out in the last chapter.

There's a contractor next to him—he hasn't looked up from his book during all this tirade. He's a burly man, rather old for the draft army, and he had been, of late, low in his mind until he was asked to give the course on building to the men in the camp school. He's arranging his lectures now,

working out calculations from a treatise on masonry construction which, thank Heaven, came just in time with the last shipment of books. His heavy face was almost animated when he explained: "Even the fellows that don't think of going into the construction business are fixing to get married when they go home and want to know something about houses. So they come to school."

There's a boy who comes in every night to read western stories, although part of the time he merely sits in his easy chair and gazes at the fire with complete satisfaction. He is one who has no home in the States to return to—has never known a home—and this is the best substitute. He has supported himself for twelve years (he is only twenty now) and there is only one thing he gives himself credit for. That is "skinning a mule as well as any man in Texas." He reads western stories to keep in touch with the life, and looks with undisguised contempt upon men who growl about hardships over here.

Two college men are catching up with their work in law and journalism and are trying to forget about those newly won commissions that were taken from them two days after the armistice was signed. There are two others who come eighteen kilometers on Saturday to read Burdick's *Real Property*, which will give them the material they will need for their teaching during the next week. For their first visit we hadn't even one law book for them, but when several were secured they were pathetically grateful and spend their town leave reading them.

There is present tonight the company cook, who grins sheepishly at all the jests made about his mess. He showed his gratitude for an antique copy of the *All-Story Weekly* by sending to the library an enormous dish of his *pièce de résistance* for the evening. He had not been a reader before he came to France, but I believe he'll have a way of dropping into a library when he returns to the States.

Fiction Versus Funerals

A man has just come in for light fiction to take his thoughts from gloomy things. He is a musician, and the chief duty of his band now is to play for five or six funerals every morning. "It gets on a fellow's nerves," he says, "knowing the way those chaps got through the Argonne and Saint Mihiel and were taken by the 'flu' when they're waiting to go home." I give him the most diverting novel I can find, for his is a mournful job. Another dismal visitor arrives. He is the official photographer of the funerals and wants me to choose the photographs which should go to the mothers. A boyish second lieutenant comes in. He has forgotten all about his dignity, for he is going home tomorrow and wants to show the "real" Bretagne lace luncheon set he has for his mother. He holds it for everyone to see, and anxiously inquires of the librarian: "Is a hundred ninety francs too much of a setback for it?"

ST. AIGNAN—AND AN INTELLECTUAL TREAT

A Letter from a Candidate for a Commission

About the middle of January, 1919, some seven hundred candidates arrived at the classification camp of Saint Aignan after the completion of three months' intensive instruction in infantry military science. They found several hundred candidates, graduates of Saumur Artillery School, already there. Soon after, several hundred successful candidates from the infantry schools at Valbonne and Fort de la Bouelle arrived.

All of these men who had qualified as eligible to receive commissions as officers now found themselves scattered through the huge casual camp, crowded in with all grades and conditions of soldiers. On account of their rank, these candidates were not expected to do any detail or fatigue duty. Time lay heavy on their hands.

Because of the scarcity of wood, no fires were allowed in the day time and it was therefore uncomfortable to sit down in the barracks. No candles were permitted in the barracks, so it was impossible to read during the long hours of darkness of these dreary winter days, as the only light afforded came from two smoky lanterns suspended from the rafters. The conversations heard in the barracks, always carried on in strident tones, were neither interesting nor edifying. They were made up of grumbling at present discomforts and repetition of groundless rumors as to the future—invariably depressing. One candidate expressed it, he "didn't mind living like cattle, but cattle were better off because they couldn't talk."

The Y. M. C. A. huts were crowded to suffocation with a loud talking, shuffling crowd of humanity, standing about in lines awaiting the sale of articles. The K. of C. huts were overtaxed by diligent letter-writers.

The only escape furnished the writer was to place some books under his arm, walk until he became warm, sit down on the ground and read until he became cold, then walk again to become warm. This was the unending cycle of events for the hours of daylight. The only source of books was the salvage pile. Every morning he would attempt to sort out of a heap of discarded clothes, rubbish and papers, some book

or magazine which had been discarded. When it was inclement weather—and it either rained or snowed nearly every day—he would tramp to a shed where were kept picks and shovels, about two miles from the camp. Here he could read in peace and quiet, but not continuously, because it was necessary to stamp one's feet vigorously at frequent intervals.

Under these circumstances, you can imagine the joy that was brought to the candidates when one of their number discovered that the American Library Association had opened a hut. The good news quickly spread, and it became the gathering place for all of the candidates. Here was fulfilled a long-felt want, a clean, orderly, quiet place where one could think and read without the jarring present being constantly obtruded. It was presided over by two charming, intellectual American women. Their influence was felt the moment one opened the door. The entire environment reflected their presence. The men stepped quietly, spoke in lowered tones, innate politeness came to the surface, consideration of the feelings of others was manifest. The sympathetic attention of these two women was responsible for an entire change of atmosphere.

The latest English illustrated magazines and pictorial reviews and American periodicals lie in profusion on the tables. A large assortment of "worth while" books are in constant circulation. A good reference library is open. New and recent works on history, science, and literature are available. To one like myself, to whom an active business career had recently afforded too little leisure for intellectual enjoyment, it is a treat indeed. The room is crowded to its capacity of about one hundred and fifty men at almost any hour of the day, but especially in the evenings, as it is well lighted by electricity. Attractive posters decorate the walls, and curtains adorn the windows. An air of comfort pervades the place. Three stoves radiate their welcome heat.

The candidates, nearly twelve hundred in number, most of whom have already been here seven weeks, will always remember with deepest gratitude the work and the workers of the American Library Association.



IN THE A. L. A. HUT AT ST. AIGNAN

DISTRIBUTING BOOKS AT MESVES

The Hospital Librarian's Story

Wounded men have been returned from France so rapidly that hospital library service in France is now largely a matter of supplying reading matter to men suffering from ordinary ills and misfortunes belonging to civil life. In November, 1918, however, when overseas hospitals were being crowded by the casualties from the heavy fighting of the fall months, library service was organized on a comprehensive scale to meet the need. It has been administered under the direction of Miss Mary F. Isom, librarian of the Portland, Oregon, public library, who spent the greater part of six months in the field as a traveling supervisor. Below are printed portions of her report on the organizing of the library work at Mesves-Bulcey, the greatest hospital center of the American Expeditionary Forces.

The work was conducted on a similar scale in other important hospital centers, such as Mars-sur-Allier, Nevers, Beaune, Allerey, Le Mans, Angers, Nantes, Savenay, St. Nazaire, La Rochelle, Bordeaux, and Perigueux. Service was also given to eleven hospitals in the Paris district.

On my arrival at Mesves, there were twelve base hospitals in active operation, and a huge convalescent camp. In all, including the personnel, there was a population of over 26,100. Possibly last May, when the United States leased the land, the country may have had some charm. At present it is the dreariest, most melancholy, most hopeless place in the world. The winter rains fall constantly—cold, driving rains; the whole encampment is a sea of yellow, clinging mud. There has been neither time nor labor for walks; consequently rubber boots, high arctics, or the heavy boots which the government gives the soldiers are a daily necessity. The wards are all of concrete, damp and cold. They are heated by stoves, but occasionally there is no coal, and consequently no fire.

Waiting is Hardest

The Red Cross houses were not completed on my arrival and had been in use less than a month. In late September and October the wounded arrived in such unprecedented numbers that every bed in every ward was filled, and every Red Cross Hut was used as a ward. Until perhaps the first of November, there were no amusements of any kind for the convalescents except the wine rooms in the villages. With the armistice came a letting up on discipline, a reaction which has brought about unfortunate conditions in this hospital and all others. The idleness is tragic. Many a boy said to me: "This is the hardest part of the war—this waiting." I never dreamed that there could be so many homesick, unhappy boys in the world. From the terribly maimed and mutilated bed patient to the "Class A" man in the convalescent camp, every one wants to go home, and to go home now, and to have something to do.

Into conditions such as these, the A. L. A. books dropped like manna from heaven. About one thousand books had been sent down in the early fall, but these had not been wisely handled and of that number only about three hundred could be accounted for, and these were found under canteen counters, and in ward storerooms, not in the hands of the patients. At Base No. 89, however, a library had been maintained in the receiving ward under the supervision of the chaplain, and was giving good service. A young man, formerly librarian of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, was in direct charge. The first week at Mesves was a difficult one indeed, and I have acquired fresh sympathy for the traveling salesman, the book agent, and the social reformer.

And the men? Sounding them brought but one answer. I asked a group sitting about a stove one day if they'd like books. "Books!" they shouted. "Does a fish like water?"

As soon as the fifty boxes of books, which were shortly followed by a second fifty, arrived from Paris, they were assigned to the different hospitals, according to the number of patients in each one, this record being obtained from time to time from the Adjutant General's office. Where possible, the books were placed in a little room behind the stage of the hut. In No. 72 the library was temporarily placed in the linen room of Ward

A, and I remember sitting for an hour on a pile of pajamas and giving out books to a long line of patient "buddies" that extended down the ward and appeared never to get shorter.

When I left Mesves, one hundred and eight boxes had been handled and distributed to the thirteen centers, and approximately eight thousand volumes. This month at Mesves gave me the most interesting work of my life, in some ways the most difficult, certainly the most satisfying. I don't know which thrilled me the most, to glance into one of the little library rooms, and through the clouds of smoke discover the men packed together, every chair filled, still as mice, each man with a book, or to stand at one end of a long ward of bed patients, and to see the books propped up in front of the men with useless hands, all happy, all transported into another world, where for the time anguish and homesickness were forgotten.

One of the nurses said to me, "When I went back on the ward after dinner, instead of fretful, fault-finding boys, bored and miserable, nearly every lad was curled up on his bunk, as happy as a king. It was better than a good dinner."

There is much appreciation of these libraries, from the commanding officer to the humblest "buck" private. There is but little criticism; so far as they go, the books please. The range, however, is too narrow. Men that have been away from their professions or trades for two years are keen to catch up. The latest books and periodicals on engineering, agriculture, machinery, automobiles, electricity, were constantly asked for. Books on the "culinary art" were requested, inspired doubtless by the poor food in the army. French and Spanish text-books are wanted everywhere. Poetry is read. I remember in one ward six men wanted a good anthology in one afternoon.

Every Day Counts

I did not enjoy handing a little outline of French history to the boy who said, "This is my chance for an intensive study of French literature and art." Histories of France, good essays, particularly Emerson's, maps, books on French architecture, hand-books of design, mathematics, mineralogy, geology, plays, books in Italian for our wounded allies and in German for our wounded prisoners could also be used in quantities.

My one object has been to get the books into the hands of all the men, both convalescents and bed patients, immediately. They are going home rapidly and every day counts. To do this, I have not been able to work to a settled plan but have had to adapt myself to the conditions and the personnel at each hospital. If I am inclined to be discouraged, I think of the comment of a lad—a bed patient—at Mars and am comforted.

"Mother," he said, "until the books came I just counted the bricks in the wall."

"How long have you been here, sonny?"
"Three months."

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IN PARIS

(Reprinted from the *Christian Science Monitor*, Wednesday, April 23, 1919.)

PARIS, FRANCE.—When a quite tangible portion of America, in the shape of the A. E. F. and all the organizations that accompanied it, poured into France, some of it found itself in most unexpected environments. For instance, the American Library Association is housed in the one-time dwelling of the Papal Legate in Paris. Most of the millions of books sent by the American public to its soldiers in Europe find their first berth in the capacious cellars of the former Papal dignitary, and there pours through the dark and cryptic passages a constant stream of information, diversion, encouragement, solace and instruction for American boys overseas.

Upstairs one finds the contrast between original purpose and ultimate use as great. Along a paved driveway and up marble steps between graceful bronze ladies upholding lamps, comes a constant khaki-clad stream of men from all branches of the service. And all of them are looking for books. Their first stop is in a room that has identified itself so kindly with its present duties that it is to be doubted if one man in ten, on his first visit, notices that he is really in a marble reception hall whose mauve-toned walls and dark pillars reach up and support small balconies flanking a huge mirror set so high in the wall that its only purpose can be to multiply the effect of height and space, and the apparent number of the delicate yet opulent gilt ornaments that are a feature of all the decorations.

What the men do see are the laden book-shelves—just utility shelves, that are really the boxes the books came in piled up—the delivery desk with an American librarian at it, whose chief duty seems to be to prove to the visiting soldiers that all their wants can be supplied, and the wide doorways on either side inviting them into spacious reading rooms flooded with light.

One of these rooms is for the reading of periodicals and newspapers, and the other for reference books—the latter more library like than the former, but not nearly as picturesquely interesting. That front room, where boys in khaki sit and read the home newspaper, is a thing of dainty pale mauve and gold paneled walls, and an exquisite painted ceiling that seems to be the constant joy of certain fat cupids who gaze on it from sundry coigns of advantage. But though one receives a tremendous impression of novel interest, one does not feel any incongruity. The beauty of that room and the warmth from the marble fireplace never lavished their cheer more suitably than on these young victors, looking for news from home while they finish their duty in another land.

As for the library like reference room, it has an interest that does not appear on the surface. Since the armistice every effort has been made to help the soldier who is so inclined to put to good use each moment of the time of waiting. Educational work of all sorts has been undertaken both by the army and the Y. M. C. A., and the Sorbonne offers courses in French especially adapted to the needs of the men. These courses imply quantities of special text-books, and these the A. L. A. has undertaken to supply, whether the course be one given in Paris or at any of the army units in occupied territory. Those taking the Sorbonne courses naturally make A. L. A. headquarters their place of study, so this reference room is besieged by eager readers of law, mechanics, architecture, or any other of the branches offered.

A man does not have to be stationed in Paris to get the benefit of the A. L. A. This fact is advertised in the American soldier's European newspaper, *Stars and Stripes*, where there appears daily a list of about 120 headings under which books may be had. As General Pershing has extended the franking privilege to the A. L. A. there is no difficulty for the soldier, who merely writes a request for the books he wants, and

bundles them up and puts them in a mail box when he has finished with them. * * *

One could hardly count the requests received for books on mechanics of all sorts, advertising, salesmanship, and Spanish. * * * * *

As for the way the boys accept this library service, that in itself is a story ranging all the way from a childlike "Thanks, because you tried to please my chum and me," to "Deep love from the heart," from the letter of an officer who had secured books for his men, and who happened to realize what that service meant. One of the most striking testimonials of appreciation is the Sunday afternoon at library headquarters, where the men crowd around the big open fires to read their books as boys do at home, or move about quietly among the bookshelves hunting for favorite volumes.

So the Papal Legate's erstwhile dwelling becomes a familiar haunt for American boys. They may roam at will through its lovely parlors, or ascend its winding marble staircase to the business department, from which no soldier is ever excluded. For if he fancies he would know the book he wants if he saw it, the boy may search through mailing or receiving or filing room till he lights on what he wants. And he may prowl, too, through the secret passages that lead up back ways, where beauty ceases with startling abruptness and crookedness and darkness are the chief characteristics. But go where he will, today he can find nothing but service, whose only purpose is to bring more light into his life in appreciation of his brave fight for more light for the world.



A. L. A. LIBRARY IN THE FESTHALLE, COBLENZ



HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

By CAROLINE WEBSTER

When one of our field representatives was leaving for service in France, she wrote to Headquarters in the most admiring way of the work of the hospital librarians, and said: "I feel that hospital librarians are coming as near to accomplishing the impossible as any one can." When one pauses to consider the number of persons to whom the hospital librarian is responsible one can't but think that she must often echo the sentiment of the hospital worker in France who wrote home that it was "easy to be a good hospital but worker, as one needed only to possess the meekness of Moses, the wisdom of Solomon, the longevity of Methuselah, the democracy of the Good Samaritan, and the diplomacy of Machiavelli."

In the Hospital Library Handbook, which is the manual for use of hospital librarians published by Headquarters, are many incongruities and apparently conflicting suggestions. The librarian is told that at a General or Debarkation Hospital she is the chief representative of the American Library Association, which might lead her to believe she was in command of the library, but as a matter of fact, she like all other workers in a hospital, must take her orders from the Commanding Officer, and when she lives at the Nurses' Home or the Red Cross House, she must conform to the rules of the house in which she lives. At a Base Hospital where the American Library Association has a camp library, she must confer with the camp librarian before taking any action which affects the general policy of the library. From this she might think the camp librarian was in command of the library, but again it is the medical officer in command who is in charge and no action can be taken without his sanction or that of his adjutant. So pitfalls for the unwary are many and the wonder is not that

the hospital librarians occasionally stumble but that they ever walk without falling.

One thinks of hospital service as being merely the carrying of a book or magazine to some sick boy to help him while away a weary hour—and this recreational work for the boys in the wards and in the Red Cross House has formed a very important feature of the work; the doctors report that its therapeutic value cannot be overestimated.

But there is a medical staff, whose service requires an expert reference librarian with the ability to find material in the very limited supply of medical periodicals and books sent by the A. L. A. and to know how to supplement this by requests to the Surgeon General's Office and by taking advantage of inter-library loans. There are the detachment men, anxious for newspapers and magazines, who must be served. Nurses, tired with the day's work, want something to divert them—a good story—an art magazine—a fashion magazine—something that will take from them the monotony of uniforms and long rows of beds filled with sick men waiting to be served. The demands of the nurses' training schools must also be met. The nurses in training have just as thorough a course as the nurses at any well-established city hospital and there are constant demands for books to supplement this class work.

In the reconstruction hospitals, there are the members of the teaching staff, who naturally look upon the library and the librarians as their special charge. This is due in part to the fine co-operation given by the Surgeon General and to the instructions that he has sent to the Chief Educational Officers that when conditions permit, the library is to be housed in

the Educational Building—and that librarians shall be considered a part of the faculty, being invited to attend their staff meetings. Many of the features of this work are similar to the work in a high school or college. The library presents also many of the features of camp library work, but the thought borne in mind in all hospital work has been that the men served are sick men and are not to be overstimulated.

Opportunity and self-respect is the message of the A. L. A. One hospital librarian reports that on one of her trips through a hospital she was talking to a man who had lost a leg, and her efforts to direct his reading to some line of work that would lead later to self-support, brought forth the response, "Don't spend any time on me. I am all right. I can earn my living as well as before. Talk to some of the other fellows. My profession isn't affected. My job is painting faces on kewpies."

A Chance for Every Man

The idea of our government—like that of foreign governments—in all the reconstruction work is to give the injured man a chance; not to arouse self-pity, but to stimulate self-respect. This work begins while the man is in bed. The reconstruction aide goes to him with what often seems childish work—bead work, toy making, and the like. But this, like the picture books distributed to the wards, and the light magazines, is not an end in itself, but merely the entering wedge. In one hospital library it was the touch of a familiar volume of Shakespeare that first aroused a psychiatric patient; and the "home town" papers, which are distributed to the boys in the debarkation hospitals as soon as they arrive, as one boy said, "are as good as a letter from home."

The librarian with her bedside book truck filled with books, magazines, and newspapers helps unconsciously to renew interest in life for the shattered boy. It is not necessary to put off re-educating a boy until he is completely restored to health; it is a recognized fact that any one will get well more quickly if his mind is occupied and he does not have time to brood over himself and his troubles.

The curative value of the reconstruction work is the most important reason for starting it in the hospitals; for, after all, the first duty towards wounded men is to rehabilitate them physically. To help with this work, the instructors want text-books; so text-books have been provided as well as supplementary reading, and the man through the book service is often able to find himself and the vocation to which he is most suited.

The appeal of the hospital library to librarians is the appeal of library work everywhere—its many sidedness and its opportunity for service. As one returned officer from overseas said about the library at Fox Hills, N. Y., "This library not only has a mind—one expects that—but it has a heart." He then went on to explain, "When I see everything in magazines on the tables from the Atlantic and Engineering News to the Poultry Journal, Munsey, and even Snappy Stories, and then look on the shelves and find Barbour, Twain, Huxley, and Spargo I understand why every kind of man seems to be using this library. It is the first real public library I have seen."

It is the human interest in it all that makes the strongest appeal. The opportunities for service are endless—not only for immediate service to the individual but the future possibilities that it opens for library service. The hospital librarian at Camp Bowie writes of Pedro Mondragon, an overseas wounded man from Raton, New Mexico, who during his hospital life of two months was a constant reader:

"Before he was mustered out of the service he came back to the hospital to tell me goodbye, and I said to him, 'Mondragon, when you get back home and are settled down to civil life again, you must go around to the library and tell the librarian that you learned to use libraries while you were in the army, and you want to keep on using them in civil life.' He assured me that he would always be a patron.

"A few days later Miss Shuler, the librarian at Raton, passed through Fort Worth and came out to visit the camp and hospital libraries. I told her about Mondragon and asked her to watch for him. Yesterday Miss Shuler wrote, 'I want to tell you that Pedro has been to see me many times and has brought all his trophies for me to see. He brought his little wife and she signed a card and has started to use the library. Last Sunday afternoon Pedro took a bunch of books and is going to start a little branch library over in his uncle's pool hall in our Mexican town. He is going to manage it and he selected the books to take. I am much interested in working it out, as I consider it a direct result of War Library Service.'"

Reading Aloud

If the hospital librarian has ability to tell a story or read aloud, it is not hard for one to picture the group that would gather around the story-teller. Miss Jacqueline Overton, who has been in the service for months, wrote recently:

"Perhaps the most interesting thing that has developed lately has been the opportunity for reading aloud. This has come about quite spontaneously or by the man's own request, and since it has become known that I am ready and willing to do it, others have asked. Two afternoons were spent with Red Saunders and Richard Harding Davis, while the man with his eyes bandaged lay and chuckled quite forgetful for the time of the pain and loneliness which he acknowledged 'nagged him all the time he was alone.'

"A Syrian boy, whose body lies helpless while his spirit continually haunts his old home on Lebanon Mount, loves the 'poetry' and an occasional bit like Andrew West's *Last Christmas in the Holy Land* with its lines

*They are coming out of Egypt and they seek the Promised Land
Through the desert and the lions that are standing in the way.
Hark! I hear the Tommies cheering to the music of the band;
"Carry on!" the captains calling, "Carry on!" and
"Clear the way!"*

*They have entered little Bethlehem with joy for Christmas Day.
They are in the Holy City with a prayer no words may say.
God keep you, young Crusaders! away beyond the sea;
He led you through the desert and Jerusalem is free.*

makes his big eyes glow and he says as he claps his hands like a child, 'Have you some more, Sister?'

"Three big chaps feeling very low in their minds and sore in their throats after tonsil operations, handed out Martin's *Barnabetta* one day, while the one with the most power of speech explained that he had started it one night and thought it was 'awful funny' and if I had time would I read a chapter or two. He was sure the other fellows would like it, besides they 'were so sick of lookin' at one another.'

"And then the negro boy from South Carolina, who 'suddenly was lonesome' and asked, 'Does you know that book called *Pilgrim's Progress*?'

"'Yes,' I said, 'I haven't read it for a long time. I'd like to go back to it.'

"'Well, I suddenly would appreciate hearin' you read it,' he said, adding as they all do, 'if you has time.'

"So we saw *Christian* safely through the *Slough of Despond* that afternoon and then the book was left on the man's table, as his wife was coming the next day and she would like to read some to him. Since that time we have had many bouts with *Apollyon* and others, much to the amusement of the ward surgeon who vows 'You spoil him; that boy plays sick every time he sees you coming with that book.'"

WAR LIBRARY BULLETIN

*Published by the**Library War Service, American Library Association*

A. L. A. WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

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HEADQUARTERS: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

*General Director: HERBERT PUTNAM**Assistant Director: CARL H. MILAM*

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MAY, 1919

No. 9

After the Armistice

With the signing of the armistice the work of the American Library Association for soldiers, sailors, and marines immediately increased.

The men, in their interests, were no longer soldiers; they were civilians. The A. L. A. at once, therefore, found it necessary to send into the camps and stations large quantities of purchased books—on business, the trades, and the professions and on citizenship and world problems. Efforts were also made in many ways to bring these books to the attention of the men.

The library work in American military hospitals greatly increased as the wounded men were returned from France, and this branch of the service is now one of the most important.

In anticipation of this change in the men's interests, the army and certain welfare organizations had made tentative plans to conduct formal courses of instruction for the American Expeditionary Forces. The A. L. A.'s part was to furnish as quickly as possible from one-half to three-quarters of a million special books for the educational libraries. These libraries comprised some 800 titles and were especially strong on the practical subjects.

As the men overseas were put on a schedule that allowed vastly more time to be spent as they wished, there was a greatly increased demand also for miscellaneous reading matter and for an increased personnel to supervise its distribution. Between December first and May fifteenth the shipments overseas—including books supplied for use on transports—totalled 1,230,000 volumes; the overseas organization increased from twelve persons to more than sixty.

What was practically a new form of service was developed in supplying books or magazines to the transports. On the way over the troops had been supplied, somewhat incidentally, by the placing of "deck shipments" on transports, to be opened and used on the voyage, reboxed, and delivered to the A. L. A. in France. Now as the men return they find permanent libraries installed on the transports. Books are placed on the vessels in the ratio of at least one book to four men and the collection replenished at the end of each voyage. Periodicals are supplied in approximately the same ratio, a fresh stock being required for every round trip. Some of the larger vessels have carried transport librarians on a few trips.

The return of the Atlantic fleet to America gave the A. L. A. an opportunity to provide additional service to a large number of naval vessels. Many books were placed on board while the fleet was in the New York harbor, and more than 15,000 additional volumes were supplied while the fleet was at Guantanamo Bay.

Many books are being purchased each week for the service in America and overseas, mainly in response to specific requests. The May shipments of purchased and gift magazines to France will total nearly half a million pieces. But the

large miscellaneous shipments of books are no longer required. The transport service still needs a few hundred thousand miscellaneous gift books and Burleson magazines to supplement large purchases of both books and magazines, and the comparatively small quantities of usable books from closing camps.

Much attention has been given recently by A. L. A. War Service representatives at Headquarters and in the field to co-operation with the War and Navy Departments in working out a scheme of permanent library service for the military organizations. As both departments are eager to incorporate into their organizations those features of the welfare and educational work maintained during the war which seem appropriate and possible in peace time, it may be assumed that the post library of the future will be something more than a dead collection of dead books and that the naval library will involve less of restriction and more of encouragement to good reading.

Vers Libre from Coblenz

Here in Coblenz
At the Y. M. C. A. Library
There is one copy
Of POETRY
September, 1917.
And it is on the shelf
With Keats
And Longfellow
And Whittier
And Matthew Arnold
And Idylls of the King
And the Golden Treasury
And Homer's Iliad, in Greek—
Which interested me
Because I couldn't read it—
And Amy Lowell's
Men, Women and Ghosts—
Much of which need not have been written
If husbands were nicer to their wives—
And a lot of other books
That folks weeded out of their libraries
And gave to the A. L. A.
For the A. E. F.
Through the Y. M. C. A.
And I took it,
And found they had made a card
And put it in the slot
In the back of the magazine,
Just like it were a book.
And I signed up for it
And brought it to my billet,
And read it through
From the first poem
To the reviews,
Where you folks take turns
At saying nice things
About each other's poems.
And then I read the ads
And the line—
Most discouraging line—
From Walt Whitman,
And the names of the editors
And advisors
And others
On the back cover.
And I took it back
And the lady at the counter
Said, yes,
They had to handle it
Like one of the books,
So everyone would get a chance
To read it.

(Reprinted from *Poetry*.)Rex H. Lampton, Private U. S. M. C.
Coblenz, Germany, Feb. 28, 1919.

LETTERS FROM THE MEN

Received at Paris Headquarters

I know of no more splendid work than yours—to put good books in the hands of men to whom they mean companionship, renewed ambition, and galleries of old faces "*d'autrefois*."

K. W. R. S. Pvt.

The 26th October, 1918, I received a book from your library—*Favorite Poems* was the title. It was a fine book and many of us boys and men enjoyed the fine poems it contained.

The book was received by me when the 116th Infantry was on the front north of Verdun and probably you gentlemen remember it was rather active up there at the date the book came and we were driving the Germans. I lost all of my personal belongings, as it was too tiresome conveying them on such advance as we were making and your book was left in one of the dugouts up there and I hope some other soldiers enjoyed the book as much as we did, but I was sorry I was unable to fulfill my promise of returning it and I hope you received it through some other source.

Sgt. P. A. B.

Medical Department 116th

Inf.

A. P. O. 763, A. E. F.

The books have been the chief aid in keeping the soldiers' minds from stagnating and in making for good-will and contentment in the monotony of their present life.

C. H. G., Chaplain,
316th Infantry,
79th Division.

In the lonesome and dreary woods of Nonsard, where we are still camped, these books are a real boon to "our boys." The little library is administered according to instructions contained in your circular and entrusted to an expert librarian.

A. V. S., Chaplain,
111th Infantry,
A. P. O. 744.

Please accept my sincere thanks for the books and periodicals which you sent me for my regiment. I wish you could see the men peruse and devour them. I am sure it would more than repay you for your splendid gift. We are under deep obligation to you for the very great helpfulness to us.

J. H., Captain and Chaplain, 112 H. F. A.

Your letter of January 18th received. I wish you to accept my thanks, as a co-worker and same as a soldier of Our Great Fighting Army. I am due to return to the U. S. A. in the near future, and then I will have an opportunity to thank the people in America for the contribution to the A. L. A. Accept my thanks.

Pvt. I. U. S.

Justice Quartermaster Group,
A. P. O. 784, A. E. F.

Monday I received the two books I sent for, and today a fine roll of magazines. This gives me *beaucoup* to read, and I am prepared to swear by the A. L. A. as a part of the A. E. F., which is highly satisfactory to the doughboy who is away up on the point of the Army of Occupation and grateful for such service.

The books will come back to you when I have kept them a month, as you said I might. Two of us are using them together.

F. I., Sgt. Co. G, 18th Inf., A. E. F.

I will be one of the Association's many boosters when I get back home, and should there be another campaign for funds like the United Campaign, you can be sure I will be a booster for the Association.

Pvt. J. A. T., U. S. A.,
Base Hospital No. 22, A. E. F.
A. P. O. 705.

First I want to thank those employed in the A. L. A. for the attention given my request. I had no idea that you would have in stock a book on the subject I wanted, as so few care about going into the further development of themselves while in the Army.

There is in my mind a thought that you included the subject I wanted in one of your requisitions sent back to the States, and the more I think of it the more positive I am that you did. I thank you. The fact that you kept my request in open file is also worth another "Thank you."

Pvt. H. B. F.

These books have been a godsend to our men. They have helped them fight off homesickness and melancholy while we have remained here at the front in the rain, cold and mud.

W. McP., Chaplain,
311 M. G. Bn., 79 Div.,
A. P. O. 771, A. E. F.

As soon as we receive orders to proceed home, all the books will be returned back to you and I will try to have them in best condition. From my letter addressed to you yesterday, you will see a shortage of five packages, and "God bless the soldiers who help themselves."

Sending to you our best thanks from all the boys.

Pvt. G.,
In charge of Library
Sub. Depot No. 10.

In this brief note I wish to make known to your organization the unlimited sincere gratitude of the 225 boys in my outfit, including myself, for the magazines and books we received today.

No person alive could begin to imagine how we enjoy and appreciate this generous courtesy; and regret that all we can offer in our thankfulness is words of appreciation; but please believe me when I say they come straight from our hearts.

With humble but sincere thanks, I beg to remain,

Pvt. F. B.,
C/o Ordnance Casual Co. 9,
A. P. O. 701.

The first two packets of books arrived this morning, just ten days after I wrote asking you to send something for the boys to read. Knowing the postal delays over here as well as I do, I think this must be nearly a record.

The boys hardly gave me time to note down the names of the books before they were off with them. Even the Commanding Officer made a bee-line for "There is no devil" as a relief in his morning tour of inspection. I guess up till today he thought we were all devils, more or less.

M. S. D.,
American Red Cross.

ON BOARD THE TRANSPORTS

From the A. L. A. dispatch offices at Hoboken, New York, Brooklyn, Newport News, Boston, and Charleston, more than 150 transports have been equipped with permanent libraries for the use of the troops on the return voyage from France. Books have been supplied in the ratio of one to four men and magazines in the ratio of one to three. When the troopship reaches the American port, the dispatch agent goes aboard, overhauls and renews the book collection, and stocks the ship with fresh magazines to meet the next load of men.

The loss of books is large. Salt water ruins many; books left on deck go overboard. A popular book passes from hand to hand with astonishing rapidity. A book which leaves America new returns a veteran, too worn for another trip. Replacements, which in the course of four trips have run as high as 182 per cent for one vessel, are a serious drain upon the book supply of the A. L. A.

The demand for reading matter on transports runs so high that the ratio of one book to four men does not fill the need. The A. L. A. is aiming now to double and even treble the supply. Officers are asking for one book to each man. No other welfare provision so effectively counteracts the tendency to gambling. Books and magazines keep the men quiet and contented in the tedium and crowded discomforts of the voyage.

Experiences of Transport Librarians

The A. L. A. now has transport librarians aboard the *Leviathan*, *President Grant*, *George Washington*, *Matsonia*, *America*, and *Mount Vernon*.

The first troopship to carry a transport librarian was the *Mongolia*, on its February sailing, with H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, as the A. L. A. representative aboard. His report of the library work shows that with 1,700 books to place at the service of 4,400 men, the shelves were bare when the return voyage was half over.

"The books, excepting five cases which were put on board with me, had made several voyages and were somewhat badly used up. I estimated carefully that there were between sixteen and seventeen hundred.

"The welfare workers were provided with a room about fourteen feet by nine feet on the port side aft near the galley for troops. The forward and inboard sides were partially provided with shelving, and on the inboard side was a window with a wide shelf for the issue of books.

Books Go Fast

"On the voyage back we began operations immediately. I displayed about four feet of books on the window ledge for the men to select from. As soon as a book was taken, I replaced it with another, and by Friday noon did not have enough left to fill the ledge, boxes as well as shelves being empty. Saturday morning I had only a few military manuals and six small manuals for teaching English to foreigners. Thereafter I had to depend on returns, which were very few. We began with one hundred per cent library work and practically no welfare work, and ended with a reversal, no library work, excepting to take in returns, and one hundred per cent welfare work.

"Because of its nearness to the 'chow line' we could keep the window open only during the intervals. We were given only one general direction to keep out of the way of the working of the ship and the handling of the troops. Food was served to the troops twice daily, from eight to eleven A. M. and two to five P. M., with a mess deck wash down after each mess. We were open, therefore, from eleven o'clock to two, and from six to nine. Before eleven, I got books and cards in order and spent a short time with the sick boys, or talked to such men as had finished mess. In the afternoon I exercised on deck or rested in the stateroom, but usually had an hour or more with the men or officers.

"Besides the books, I made a limited use of the reading list slips. The ship's officers had cautioned us against the indiscriminate use of circulars and leaflets, which the men would throw on the sticky mess deck and which would be difficult to wash off, and have to be picked or scraped off. I, therefore, gave these only to men with whom I had talked or who asked

about technical or vocational matters. On previous voyages with about the same number of men the scarcity of books had not been noticed, but this time the stock was exhausted when the voyage was half over, and I could easily have used six or seven hundred more.

"We had on board about thirteen hundred magazines, but that was not enough. They were exhausted almost immediately, excepting those set aside for the sick and wounded. The selection of popular magazines was good, but we could have used more.

"Both military and naval officers said the books were a godsend, and contributed more than anything else to the welfare of the men. They were the greatest preventive of gambling and one of the greatest aids to the good conduct of the men."

A Book a Day

On the transport *Matsonia*, homeward bound from Saint Nazaire, the run on the library was so strong that it often required two men at the book window to issue books and take cards fast enough to keep the line of borrowers from becoming congested at that part of the main deck.

"One or two days the circulation ran over three hundred, and some of the readers called for a 'book a day,'" states the report of the transport librarian, Henry S. Green. "The turnover of the more popular titles was remarkably rapid, some of the books bearing as many as eight date stamps in the ten days of the homeward voyage during which books were issued. By the end of the fourth day out from St. Nazaire not more than two hundred books were left undisturbed on the shelves, most of them 'the classics.' One day I laid out on the shelf under the charging window about twenty volumes of Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Eliot, Ward, James, Howells, Hawthorne, *et al.* A man from Montana came along and asked for something by Jack London, Zane Grey, B. M. Bower, Rex Beach, or G. B. McCutcheon. On being told that all the titles by all these authors were out just then, he looked over the shelf of 'classics,' pronounced it a 'bun collection' and asked for a magazine.

"A few of our vocational books were called for, but the purpose of most of the reading was manifestly recreational. The books and magazines were regarded by the men as a means of killing time, and forgetting the discomforts necessarily incident to a trip on a closely crowded troopship. Our men were mostly from states beyond the Mississippi, and they wanted books of out-door life and adventure. Very few cared for anything about the war or about European life and peoples. They wanted books by American authors and dealing with present-day conditions in the United States. There was little or no demand for books in any language other than English."

HOME NEWSPAPERS FOR RETURNING TROOPS

"The American Library Association, 136 Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C., wishes to distribute home state papers to units of the 30th Division, debarking March 27 to April 4. Will you send us one thousand copies on March 27 and 28? Careful distribution guaranteed."

This request, conveyed by night letter to various important state newspapers throughout the South, brought a cordial response. Practically every newspaper appealed to responded generously. Charleston papers issued special editions.

In the two days of March 27 and 28, more than 10,000 home state papers were distributed to debarking troops by Miss Mary L. Titcomb, A. L. A. dispatch agent at Charleston, and her aids.

Two Charleston morning papers were placed on each seat in the waiting troop trains. After the men had entrained members of the dispatch office force passed by the open windows, delivering their miscellaneous assortment of home state papers.

"The debarkation was an inspiring sight—three gangways down which poured the khaki-clad men, smiling at us but not hilarious," wrote Miss E. Kathleen Jones, librarian at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Charleston, who assisted with the work of distribution. "We were all too absorbed to cheer much—it was too apparent what these men had been through, although there were no wounded among them. These were the men of the 30th, who, brigaded with the British, had seen some of the first and fiercest fighting of any of the Americans.

"Into the great sheds they swung, lined up—then all let loose. Red Cross canteeners gave them food and drink, Y. M. C. A. men gave them cigarettes and post cards, but I honestly think the A. L. A. touched them as nearly as anyone with the home papers. We all had newspapers from the Southern cities, and how the men called out for home papers!"

"These were the men from the Southern cities and big plantations—educated, courteous, responsive.

"The next day we saw the *Huron* in with the North Carolinians and Tennesseans—mostly men from the mountains—and we felt that we were living in John Fox's novels. Here we saw rawboned, rugged, awkward but powerful men loping along with mountain stride. Emotionless faces, watchful, hawklike eyes, high cheekbones, dark hair—a type which has almost vanished from the rest of America but may be seen in pictures of Calhoun and men of his time.

"But we had Memphis and Knoxville papers—and though wary at first for fear they must pay something—how eagerly they crowded round when they found they could have them simply by answering our call of 'Any from Tennessee?' And they could smile!"

Home-town newspapers will also greet troops debarking at Charleston late in May.

On April fifth, a sub-chaser on business for the American Library Association met the incoming transport *Mount Vernon* in Boston harbor. Thousands of copies of the *Boston Herald* of that date were passed up to the eager men.

A similar service was rendered to seven thousand men aboard the *America*, debarking the next day. Copies of the *Boston Herald* greeted the *George Washington* when it reached Boston Harbor bearing the President and his party and several thousand men. Dr. C. O. S. Mawson, the agent of the A. L. A. dispatch office at Boston, will continue to extend this welcome to all returning New England troops.

A BOOK IS A FRIEND ON A CROWDED TRANSPORT



SUPPLYING THE FLEET AT GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

By H. WOOSTER

The American Library Association, after partially supplying the Fleet at New York before it sailed for winter maneuvers at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, had a vision of library service that could be accomplished when these vessels assembled in southern waters. A suggestion was made to the Navy Commission on Training Camp Activities that an A. L. A. representative be sent to Guantanamo Bay, with a large shipment of selected fiction, new naval technical books, etc., to supply the Fleet, the naval station, and visit the marine encampments as far as possible. This suggestion received the hearty endorsement of the Commission and a representative was accordingly sent.

The naval station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, is on the U. S. reservation. The nearest town is Camaguey, a native village of Cuban huts, Cuban saloons, and Spanish language. This is on the opposite end of the Bay, connection with the naval station being maintained by a daily trip of a sub-chaser.

When the books arrived it was a problem to know what to do with them. The storage facilities of the station were overcrowded, as supply vessels were unloading and the Fleet was not at hand to take the material. A large room in Barge 66 was offered and accepted for a central office, and the reserve stock of books stacked on the pier near the barge and covered with canvas. The books were carried across the Bay and assembled by a sub-chaser and a working party of sub-chaser men. This room in the barge was made into a dispatch office. Twenty cases of technical books were opened up, as well as considerable fiction, the idea being to allow every facility for selection on the part of the officers and enlisted men sent to secure books. It was also hoped that a considerable exchange of books would take place through this office. This barge was so much taken possession of by the library that when the A. L. A. man told a chaplain on one of the battleships that he would probably see him in New York, the chaplain asked: "Will you make the trip on your barge?"

On March 29 the Fleet returned to Guantanamo Bay. The A. L. A. representative at once reported to Chaplain Gleason, the Fleet welfare officer, explaining what material was at hand and how the American Library Association hoped to be of service. It was obviously impossible to make the rounds of the vessels at anchor offering this service, as the Fleet covered a large area and there were no boats available for transit purposes.

Eager for Books

The Chief of Staff had an official message sent to all vessels of the Fleet, stating where the A. L. A. office would be, what books were on hand for distribution, and that certain magazine subscriptions would be authorized. It is rather remarkable that, in spite of the fact that Fleet athletics were in full swing, supplies were being taken aboard, target practice was in progress, and several of the vessels were coaling ship, still the response to the message was practically universal. The first day after the message was sent out, officers from thirty vessels came to the A. L. A. office to secure books and magazines. In many cases it was the navigation officer, or an officer selected by him, with the engineering officer who came to select the technical books. In several instances there was a desire for technical books because of examinations for appointments that some of the officers expected to take in the near future. Within five days 70 vessels were supplied and about 15,000 books furnished to the Fleet. Books were given out in lots varying from 50 to 1,100 volumes.

In supplying the battleships, the book needs are taken up with the chaplain, as the library service is in his department. In many cases, however, the chaplain had a special list of books

for which he inquired, a list given him by the navigation, executive, or engineering officer, or these officers or their representatives appeared personally to look over the technical stock. The technical works were the best standard naval technical books available, such as the works of Admiral Mahan, the Annapolis publications, and recent works dealing with the Navy and the war. Very lively interest was shown in this technical selection, and in many instances it was possible to supplement and expand the supply of such books aboard.

As a matter of fact, most battleships of the first line have splendidly equipped technical libraries. But as the U. S. naval officer is very keen on his work and eager to look over all new naval technical works, the technical books proved very popular. There was also a demand for American histories, books on American diplomacy and citizenship, textbooks on algebra, trigonometry, physics, calculus, while World Almanacs had a vigorous run, as did a New World War History. The few books on farming disappeared at once, for the American sailor always thinks he is going to retire to a farm some day, even though he seldom does. It was in fiction that the A. L. A. was able to give best service to the battleships.

Seventeen battleships were supplied with about six thousand volumes of fiction and one thousand technical works, reaching a total of 19,800 men. This was in addition to the service that the A. L. A. had previously been able to render at New York. Two of the battleships requested and received one thousand volumes of fiction, while twelve received between three hundred and fifty and five hundred volumes apiece.

Libraries on "Destroyers

It is always a special pleasure to be of service to the destroyers. Their library problem is entirely different from that of the battleships. Their naval library appropriation is much smaller and the available space for library use very limited. It is practically impossible to have a real library system aboard. They need books which can be made readily accessible for the men—a small library which can be exchanged for a new selection whenever port is reached. The A. L. A. service is admirably adapted to the service of the destroyers under these conditions.

With the Fleet at Guantanamo, there were ten submarines of the "O" type (with the U. S. S. *Savannah* as mother ship). Of course, not much of a library can be established aboard a submarine, yet every sub wanted some books. Officers from every submarine came to the office; in nearly every instance the commanding officer himself came.

Several supply and repair ships attached to the supply train of the Fleet availed themselves of the opportunity to secure books. The *Shawmut* attached to the air service, formerly a mine layer and just returned from duty in the North Sea, was given a library. Several hundred books were exchanged with other ships of this class.

Twelve of the 110-foot sub-hasers were supplied by the temporary office at Guantanamo. All of these vessels had recently returned from the Azores. They had received A. L. A. books before leaving for the other side, but wanted to exchange for a new selection.

Wherever the Fleet is assembled in large units there is an opportunity for library service, particularly in the matter of exchanging books for the smaller vessels which cannot carry large libraries aboard. The work in Cuba will make a splendid foundation for added service when the Fleet reaches New York and for future service in foreign waters.

SUPPLEMENT

War Library Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

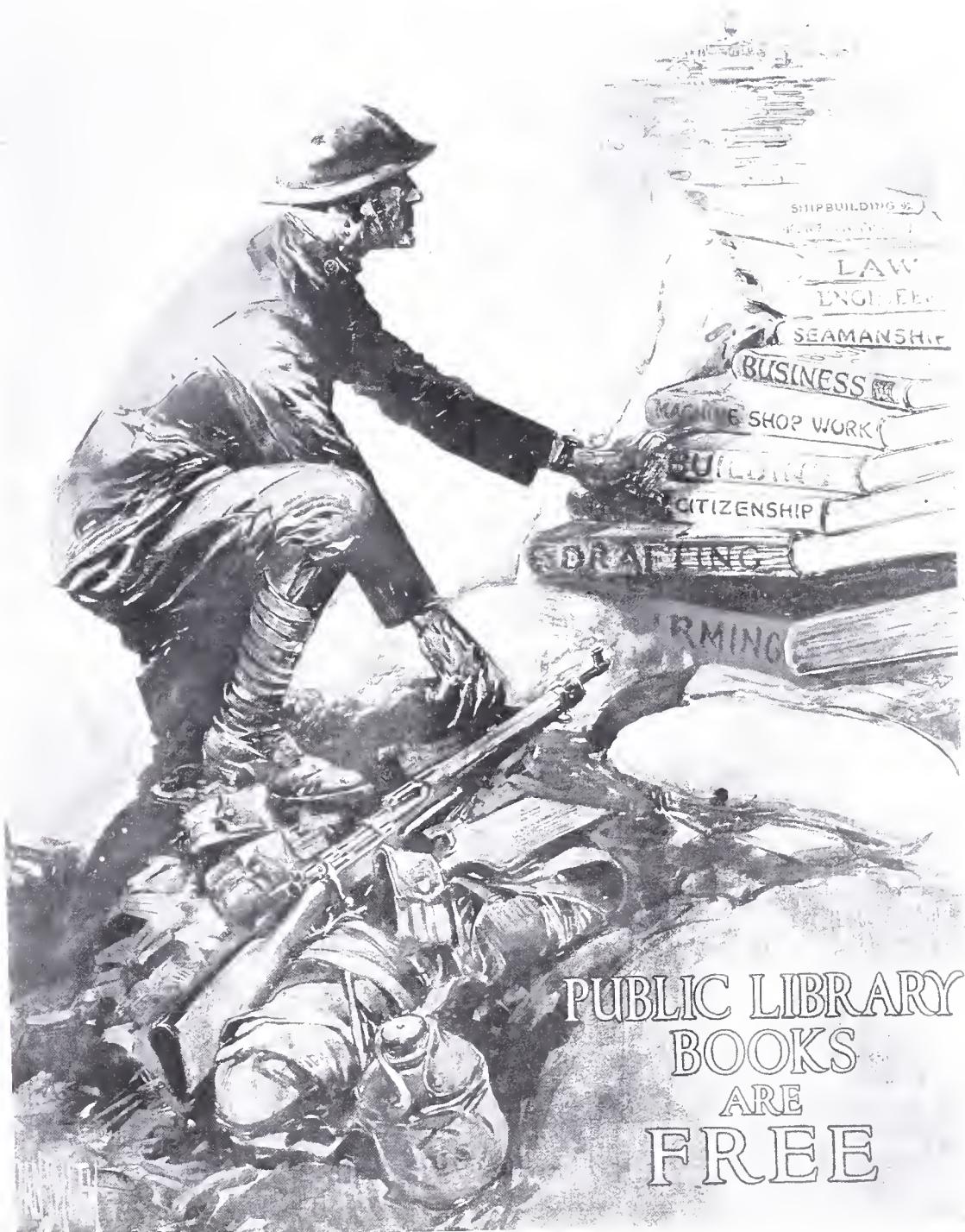
Headquarters: Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

May, 1919

No. 9

Volume I

KNOWLEDGE WINS



PUBLIC LIBRARIES CONTINUE WORK OF CAMP AND HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

NEWSPAPER clippings and letters recently received at Library War Service Headquarters indicate that most public libraries are using many effective kinds of publicity to make known their resources, especially in vocational books, to returning soldiers and sailors. They are building up their collections of books on trades and professions, following up the special reading campaign carried on in War Service libraries.

The camp and hospital libraries and the transport library service have given to many men their first working knowledge of books. During their months of service, military and naval experts who needed up-to-date technical information for immediate application in their work, foreigners learning English, men from as many kinds of work as are represented in any large city, eager to keep up with the newest wrinkles in their own trades and professions, others who had never used books before, but in leisure hours in camp or convalescence found that their practical experience could well be supplemented by study—all used "A. L. A." books and will continue to need them when they are discharged.

The agents to carry on this work are of course the public libraries. Even the most progressive libraries that for years have been alert to keep in touch with the needs of workers may find that through Library War Service they have gained a new clientele which must be reached with publicity and service. The demands have already begun, and libraries are meeting them more than half-way—as is their duty.

What Some Libraries Are Doing

Several librarians are sending personal letters enclosing copies of vocational book lists to each returned soldier and sailor in the city, the mailing lists being obtained from local Red Cross Headquarters.

The librarian in Syracuse, New York, writes: "Copies of the Back Home number of the Syracuse Libraries Bulletin were placed in the hands of factory managers and others in about a dozen of our manufacturing plants with a request to get these copies into the hands of men who have returned from the service. A letter just received says, 'On receipt of your booklets we will be pleased to see that they are placed in the hands of men who have returned from the service. We have approximately 300 men in our employ now who have returned to us from the various branches of the service. We know that they will be very much interested in this work, as the writer

has had some difficulty supplying them with books from our own library. We have about 400 volumes in this library, the greatest majority of which are technical books. We have found that all these men who have returned are ambitious and anxious to study, and we are sure that they will greatly appreciate your offer.'

"Our experience here since the men began to return from the service and use the library indicates very decidedly that a separate room or alcove for industrial and vocational books, magazines, vocational lists, automobile catalogs, and material for distribution, would be appreciated in any city library."

Billboards

An increasing use is being made of billboards by libraries. The billboard pictured below is on the library grounds in Des Moines. As it is located but a block from the interurban station, through which all soldiers discharged from Camp Dodge must pass, the message is seen by men who may be prospective patrons of libraries in four or five states of the central northwest.

Signs and Slides

In a southern industrial city a large banner hung across the principal street reads, "Back to the job. What job? Books on all jobs at the public library. Use them."

Special placards have been printed and posted by a number of libraries. In one city cards were hung in all street cars asking the question, "Are you prepared for the job you want?" and referring to "Books on any subject free for your use at the public library."

The camp library poster, "Back to the job," has been adapted for use by several public libraries. (See illus., p. 4.)

Slides used in camp libraries have been adapted for public library use, also. (See illus., p. 6.) These can be supplied at very low cost by the Library War Service.

Patriotic Demonstrations

Parades, banquets, meetings, and other welcoming demonstrations given for returning heroes suggest many possibilities for advertising library facilities. Billboards, posters, cards of welcome to the library, mention in addresses of welcome of opportunities in the library, have been used in several places, and are worth consideration in each librarian's plans.



BILLBOARD ON LIBRARY GROUNDS OPPOSITE INTERURBAN STATION, DES MOINES, IOWA

AFTER THE JOB—WHAT?

Though first interest of the returned soldier is naturally in his job, yet after all, *living* is fully as important as *earning a living*.

Returned soldiers are citizens; their experiences and devotion in service increase their value as members of the communities to which they return. But their absence from civilian life for a number of months makes them eager to find out about the latest developments in civic and economic problems, as well as in their jobs.

The best contributions to modern economic thought and labor psychology are essential for study of today's industrial problems. Financial reconstruction; post-war commerce; cost of living; government ownership; broadening ideas of citizenship; and other problems now to be faced demand study of conditions past and present. Men in service and those discharged from service should know that they can obtain the best and most up-to-date material in print in books, magazines, pamphlets and newspapers in public libraries.

OPPORTUNITY MONOGRAPHS

"The Metal Trades," "Journalism as a Vocation," "Commercial Occupations," "The Lumber Industry," "Farm Management," "Forestry Pursuits," "Factory Wood-working Trades," "Leather Working Trades," "Navy Yard Occupations"—these are a few of the titles of *Opportunity Monographs* recently published by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Though prepared to aid disabled soldiers, sailors,

and marines in choosing a vocation, they are suggestive to any man looking for information about vocational training.

Copies of the *Monographs* have been sent to all libraries by the Board, and additional copies are available on request. Many libraries will find it desirable to bind copies for reference use and to circulate duplicate copies in pamphlet binders.

AMERICANIZATION

"To earn a living; to make a home; to learn to live in the liberty of a democracy"—these are the three great problems of the foreign-born American citizen, according to Miss J. Mand Campbell, director of work with foreigners, of the Massachusetts Library Commission. "And," as she continues in addressing foreign societies at their welcoming demonstrations for returning soldiers of their respective nationalities, "the public libraries can help in each of these problems. There are books on trades to help every man get ahead in his work, earn more money, and provide a more comfortable home for his family; books to help him build and beautify a home and garden; books to teach him the language and customs and laws of the United States."

Even if this service is ready in libraries, the invitation to use it must be issued in the most direct and cordial way possible. Are librarians using their opportunities to place information about their books for foreign-born men and women at the patriotic meetings held to welcome returning men, in foreign language newspapers, and in factories, stores and other places of employment?

BOOKS for Shipbuilders



and other
skilled workmen—
at the
Public Library

Why not use them
and get ahead

WINDOW DISPLAY IN A NORTH DAKOTA CITY

(As reported in a letter to the Secretary of the A. L. A.)

WE RECENTLY had a window display in this city, so artistic and appealing that I could not help feeling if it were repeated in larger cities where many soldiers and sailors pass, it would surely bring practical results.

"I took a number of new books on trades and professions, a set of the trade lists, and a cover of the December number of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, which pictured a group of soldiers waving their hats in greeting, to a window trimmer in one of the leading clothing stores here. I gave him the wording of the poster and simply asked him to work it up in patriotic colors. I was surprised later to find that he had given the entire pillar-like window at the entrance of the store over to the display. In the background was a reproduction of the Statue of Liberty, about half life size. Around and back of this was draped a large American flag. The books were placed in attractive display around the statue and in the foreground. The lists were close to the glass, where they could be read easily; the poster was in the center foreground. The trimmer had used for the poster two of the figures in the picture I gave him, one in khaki, one in dark blue, and

mounted them on white eardboard with a narrow blue line slightly framing them in.

"Lettering in red and blue read:

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS (red)

THESE BOOKS AND LISTS ARE FOR YOUR USE (blue)

ASK FOR THEM AT THE (blue)

PUBLIC LIBRARY (red, large letters)

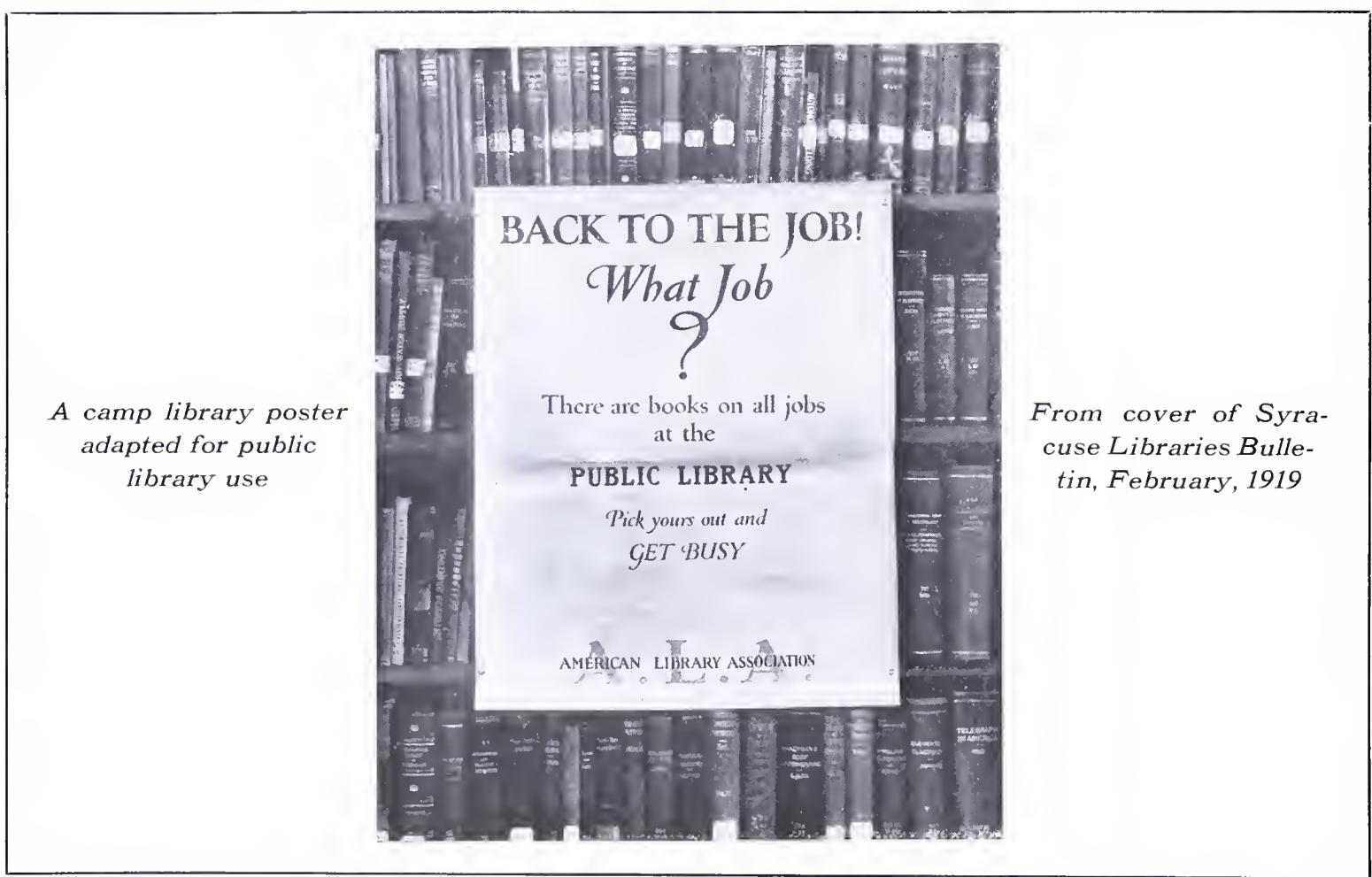
"You asked for suggestions. I do not know how practical this one is, but simply give it to you, believing that perhaps it might be used to advantage in larger cities.

"We have realized results through this and through co-operation with the county draft board and local employment agency. The work reaches out also to the high-school student and to the father of the small boy. We hope for growth and bigger results in this one thing.

"With kindest hopes for the realization of everything that is best for the American Library Association, I am,

"Very truly yours,

"H. G."



PLACARDS READY

Librarians are reminded that several of the "Seattle Signs" and street-car signs printed by the Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis., and publicity placards printed by Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y., are a ready and inexpensive means of publicity in advertising vocational books to men discharged from service. Postcard requests to these firms will bring their latest catalogs to libraries.

THE NEW POSTER

The cover page of this supplement to the BULLETIN is reproduced from the new poster painted by Dan Smith. Copies of the poster will be mailed to libraries in June, gratis, for placing wherever men discharged from service will be reached. If desired, slides will be prepared from the poster, for sale at cost.

How Some Libraries Plan to Use "YOUR JOB BACK HOME"

1. By placing copies, punched and attached by chain or cord, in:

Large barber shops
Smoke shops
Employment agencies
Street-car waiting rooms
Post-office and branches
Railroad stations

2. By placing copies for table use, in:

Hotels
Red Cross offices
War Camp Community Clubs
Y. M. C. A. and K. of C.
Chamber of Commerce
Trade union halls
Fraternal and other club rooms

Because it is a pictorial guide to the use of books, "Your Job Back Home" is an ideal medium of library publicity.

Libraries have considered two distinct uses, in placing orders for the book. Sufficient copies have been ordered for library reference and circulation. Additional copies for publicity have been purchased more liberally. Two libraries serving cities of approximately 100,000 population each have placed initial orders for 50 copies to be used according to the plan detailed above. A third city of 200,000 population is using 100 copies.

The Library War Service has prepared a book label printed on light brown stock, designed to be pasted on the outside covers of books used for general publicity outside the library. These will be sent free to libraries requesting them with their orders for the book. The label reads: "THE PUBLIC LIBRARY HAS PLACED THIS BOOK HERE FOR YOUR USE. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN ITS CONTENTS THE LIBRARY WILL GLADLY LEND YOU ANY OF THE BOOKS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT OR BOOKS ON ANY OTHER SUBJECTS. LIBRARY SERVICE IS FREE."

School and college libraries will have additional avenues of circulation: registration offices, fraternity houses, etc.

**Every hour spent in studying
books on your trade or profes-
sion brings your Opportunity
one hour nearer.**

Library service is free

Lists of Books Distributed

Many libraries are using the four-leaf folders listing books mentioned in "Your Job Back Home," in connection with the book. Library War Service Headquarters can supply a reasonable number free for distribution to libraries that are using the book.

VOCATIONAL BOOKMARKS IN USE

THE TWENTY-FOUR vocational bookmarks, in the public library edition, have been supplied free to all public libraries in the United States. It is hoped that they will be found helpful everywhere in stimulating demand for all up-to-date books on trades and professions, even when a library has only a few of the specific books listed.

These extracts from librarians' letters indicate the variety of methods in use for bookmark distribution:

"Some time ago I placed a supply of these lists at the office of the U. S. Employment Service, and at the Arsenal Workers' Club, of which all returning soldiers and sailors are members, and at the War Camp Community Club.

"I found in checking up the list of titles mentioned in the vocational book lists, that our library had most of the books, and such as were lacking have been purchased."

"We have been ordering all of the titles listed, and are preparing bulletins for the many large factories and will distribute the lists where they will bring the best results both to men and library."

"Your communication stating that the Library War Service has found it possible to supply the vocational book lists without cost to public libraries was read with a good deal of pleasure. This is surely splendid co-operation on the part of the Library War Service with the public libraries of the country. We ordered a thousand copies of each list and placed an order for every book listed. Splendid returns have been secured through wide publicity, and practically every one of these books is out of the library at this time."

"We have distributed most of the No. 1 list in the smoke shops, the banks, eating places, clubs, Chamber of Commerce, Home Service Red Cross office, employment agency, armory, etc. We have ordered all titles on other lists which we did not have, and as soon as the books are here and available for circulation, we shall distribute the lists in the various places where men are employed along the various lines represented. We also expect to use the lists, especially the 'Choice of a profession,' and 'Picking the job that fits,' with the high school boys."

"The book lists are being distributed not only from the main library and the branches, but also from the two employment bureaus and four hotels and dormitories where soldiers and sailors will be most apt to see and use the lists."

FROM LIBRARY COMMISSIONS:

"We are pleased to learn that you can supply the libraries of this state with the vocational bookmarks in quantity. A set of the book lists was sent to each library some time ago from this office. We shall do everything possible to advocate the use of these lists and several of the titles will be discussed at our library institutes to be held next month."

"We are writing to librarians that if they find any returned soldier wishing a book that they can not supply, to put him at once into correspondence with the Library Commission, which will make a special effort to supply his needs."

NEW SPECIAL EDITION OF

"YOUR JOB BACK HOME" Ready Now

Sale Limited to Libraries. At Cost, 50 Cents Per Volume, Postage Prepaid
Bound in green cloth; lettered in gold; printed in dull sepia

Helps you advertise
books on

Engineering
Orcharding
Poultry
Stock Raising

Machine Shop Work
Gardening
Mining
Other Trades



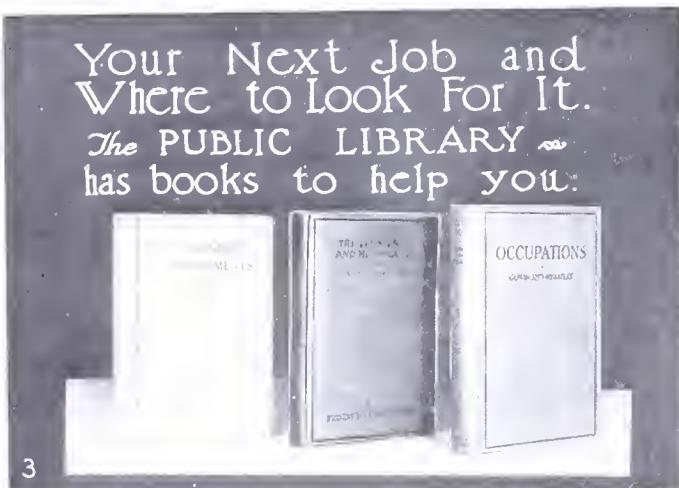
Steel Construction
Forestry
Business
Building

Salesmanship
Banking
Railroads
Exporting
and
Professions

SLIDES FOR LIBRARIES

Photographs of books. Order by number

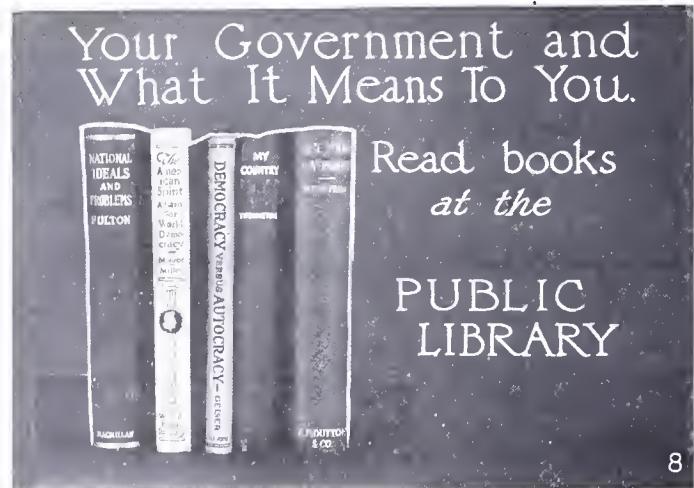
At cost, \$1.60 per set of eight; single slides, 25 cents each, postpaid



(1) Train for efficiency in business and study at the Public Library.

(2) How about engines? Books on all sorts at the Public Library.

(4) Everything about the farm.



and other good books—on photography, carpentry, cement and concrete work, and practical steam and hot-water heating—are in the Public Library.

(7) Romances of big industries. Ask for them at the Public Library.

Library War Service, American Library Association

Library of Congress

Washington, D. C.



LIBRARY ON BOARD THE U. S. S. OKLAHOMA

THE A. L. A. IN SIBERIA

The American Library Association has followed the American forces to Asia. Library service for the A. E. F. in Siberia has been developed by Prof. Harry Clemons, librarian of the University of Nanking, China, who was granted six months' leave of absence in December, 1918.

In that month he established a Base Library in a small storeroom at American Headquarters near Vladivostok. This has served as a clearing house for the exchange of traveling book collections among the A. E. F. and as a reference and circulating library for the American troops and English-speaking residents. From there, 192 parcels and 70 mail sacks of books and magazines have been sent out to military units at 54 points, covering a wide area.

A German prisoner with a thorough knowledge of English was assigned to Prof. Clemons as an assistant.

In all, some 16,000 books and several thousand magazines have been sent to Siberia from the A. L. A. Dispatch Office at San Francisco and from the Philippines—more than two books to each man. Books have also been received by donation from Shanghai, Hongkong, and Nanking.

There has been no necessity for creating a desire for reading matter in the Expedition. The Base Library at Vladivostok "holds both marathon and sprint records," Prof. Clemons reports. In March and April the library circulated 2,986 books. In these two months one enlisted man at the post took 77 books and another 64. An officer, handicapped by a cold, got through six books in 36 hours. Among the detached units of the A. E. F. in Siberia the books have been read even more eagerly.

Prof. Clemons returned to the University of Nanking in May and the direction of the library work passed to Chaplain Joseph S. Loughran of the American Army.

RETURNING FROM OVERSEAS

A. L. A. workers returning to America in May from overseas service were Judson T. Jennings, of the Seattle public library, who served in Coblenz, organizing library service to the Army of Occupation; Miss Mary Frances Isou, of the Portland, Oregon, public library, who spent six months organizing hospital library service in France; and O. C. Davis, of the Waltham, Massachusetts, public library, who directed library service in the Le Mans district.

Asa Don Dickinson, formerly A. L. A. Dispatch Agent at Hoboken, who has been in charge of the A. L. A. warehouse in Paris, will return to America in June, as will Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, who has been serving as a supervisor in the field, and E. E. Ruby, who will return to the camp library at Camp Lewis, Washington. Mr. Ruby served as assistant librarian at Coblenz. Matthew S. Dudgeon, Secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, will also return in June. He was stationed at Toul, in charge of library service to the American Second Army.

Library service to the American troops in Germany is now being directed by L. L. Dickerson, librarian of Grinnell College, Iowa. Mr. Dickerson organized the library at the university of the American army at Beaune, and was appointed a member of the University Council. He was assisted by Miss Harriet C. Long, formerly organizer for the Library War Service on the Mexican Border. Until the closing of the Beaune university in June, F. L. D. Goodrich, reference librarian of the University of Michigan, will be in charge.

Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, and General Director of the Library War Service, has been in France since January, 1919, co-operating with Burton E. Stevenson, European Representative.

The American Library Association

in addition to its work of supplying libraries for hospitals, recreational centers, post schools, and military organizations, offers a

FREE BOOK SERVICE

direct by mail to the men of the American Expeditionary Forces.

There are in stock both advanced and elementary books on a wide range of subjects, vocational and technical, as well as books in general literature, poetry, drama,

and history—and, of course, fiction.

Two books at a time will be mailed upon request to any member of the American Expeditionary Forces. They may be retained for a month, and returned postage free.

There is no red tape, no charge of any sort.

Only—in asking for books, please name a second and third choice, since there are *some* books not immediately available.

And—write name and address plainly, and be sure the address is complete.

FURTHERMORE, NOTE THIS: MEN IN THE FOLLOWING TOWNS OR AREAS SHOULD NOT ADDRESS PARIS, BUT SHOULD APPLY AT THE LOCAL A. L. A. CENTRAL LIBRARY FOR THE BOOKS THEY WANT: Gievres, Le Mans, Brest, Bordeaux, St. Aignan, Gondrecourt, Neufchateau, Chaumont, Dijon, Nevers, Chatillon-sur-Seine, Tours, Treves, Savenay, Mars.

Finally—all men in the Third Army, outside of Treves, should address their requests to A. L. A Central Library, Third Army Headquarters, **Coblenz**.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

10 RUE DE L'ELYSEE, PARIS